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AGENTS.

John Meakin,	Nanaimo.
S. T. Tilley,	New Westminster.
B. Begley,	Yale.
B. Brailey,	Fort Alexander.
Robinson's Express,	Similkameen.
M. Merritt,	Fort Hope.
Kimball & Gladwin,	Yale.
Bailey's Express,	Lillooet.
W. Humph,	Yale.
Capt. Peterson,	Lytton City.
Thos. Meldrum,	Williams' Lake, B. C.
Gilbert Sewdin,	Antler City, B. C.
Barnard's Express,	Forks Quesnelle, B. C.
L. P. Fisher,	San Francisco.
F. Algar,	Clement's Lane, London.
G. Street,	30 Cornhill, London.

Arrival of the Eliza Anderson!

SABINE TAKEN BY THE FEDERALS.

MOBILE REPORTED CAPTURED!

The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived this morning from Puget Sound, bringing the following dispatches:

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—A dispatch from Washington to the *Times* says: To-morrow will contain a statement from ex-President Buchanan, in reply to Gen. Scott's letter, to which reference was made a few days ago, regarding measures for preventing the forcible possession of Southern forts by troops of the Southern States.

Buchanan intimates that he did not heed Scott's suggestions for garrisoning forts before and after Lincoln's election, because the prospects were that there would be no collision and that peace counsels would prevent it, and that such action would have precipitated a collision.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1st.—The *Herald's* dispatch from Wheatland, Va., 31st October, says: Gen. Stoneman's division of Wilcox's corps occupied Leesburg yesterday, without opposition.

This movement will enable Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry to penetrate further into the enemy's position, and to reconnoitre beyond our front.

The *Times'* special dispatch says: Col. Windham, with cavalry force was at last accounts driving Gen. Walker's rear guard through Ashby's Gap. Another detachment yesterday drove the enemy into a retreat through Thoroughfare Gap.

The *World's* special says it is currently rumored that ex-Gov. Hicks will be appointed Military Governor of Maryland, with headquarters at Baltimore.

Gen. Cox's army reached Charlestown, Western Virginia, on the 21st.

The rebel army under Echols, Jenkins and Floyd, left last Monday.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1st.—Steamer Matanzas, from New Orleans, has arrived. She reports the capture of Sabine Pass by an expedition under Captain Crocker.

The result of his operations was the capture of one Fort and two camps, and ten rebel vessels, which were burned.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—Last evening's Washington *Star* says: "We have reliable information from Cuba that the steamer Blanche, on her last trip, took quite a number of Texan slaves and their owners, in addition to her cargo of cotton.

A Spanish sloop-of-war is said to have landed more or less slaves, entering the Island from the vicinity of New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—A vessel from St. Vincent, one of the West India Islands, with dates to 15th, brings news of a serious uprising of negro laborers against producers and managers. Houses were burned, robberies committed and one overseer killed. The whites turned out and killed seven negroes and captured 200. Troops were sent from Barbadoes, and the insurrection was quelled.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 1.—Gen. Rosecan and staff left this morning for the field. Gen. Gilbert's corps was in the vicinity of Bowling Green yesterday. The advance of Crittenden's corps probably reached that place on last evening.

Gen. Buell, before transferring command to Rosekrans, reorganised the army; it now consists of two armies under command of Crittenden and McCook.

CAIRO, Nov. 1st.—We have a rumor by way of Corinth that Mobile is ours. The report was brought by the rebel prisoners, captured by our scouts.

HALIFAX, Nov. 1st.—The Arabia from Liverpool on the 18th has arrived. It was reported that Confederate privateers were in the Mediteranean, and had captured a dozen Federal vessels. The report may have arisen from the destruction of whalers by the Alabama.

The English papers advance nothing new American affairs. Some of them continue to call for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

FOR BENTINCK ARM.—The schooner Labonchere sailed for Bentinck Arm on Saturday morning. She is bound on a trading voyage, but carried a few passengers and a small quantity of freight for the "Arm."

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENTERPRISE.

The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster on Saturday night. She brings 130 passengers and nearly $100,000 in gold dust. Nearly all the miners had gold with them, in various quantities; three or four were known to have about $2000 each, and some others were believed to have much larger sums in their possession.

There were only two or three broken men on the boat.

The snow was upwards of four feet deep on Bald Mountain on the 25th, and the weather was fearfully cold.

A party of the overland immigrants numbering about twenty-five, mostly French Canadians, had arrived at the Forks of Quesnelle on the 25th ult., they report three of their party drowned coming down the Fraser.

The work on the wagon roads was being stopped for the season. The men are by this time on their way down.

A man named Lebrait, who has been in the Hudson Bay Company's service for twenty-six years, and who was packing the last season for G. B. Wright & Co., accidentally shot himself lately near Bridge Creek. He happened to throw down a roll of blankets belonging to a corporal of the Royal Engineers, who is assisting in the superintendence of the road, and the concussion discharged a revolver which was wrapped in the blankets, the ball lodging in Lebrait's thigh. He was brought down to Lillooet in Mr. Wright's buggy, which was there at the time. It is thought that the wound will not prove serious, although the ball had not been extracted.

About 50 men came down from Douglas to New Westminster in canoes, paying $3; the fare charged by the steamers is $7. A canoe with 12 passengers came down in 17 hours, being very little more than the time occupied by the steamers.

LATER.

The steamer Caledonia arrived from New Westminster Sunday night at 8 o'clock. She brought down 25 passengers, and a considerable amount of gold dust.

One of her passengers had $3000 in dust in the charge of the captain. Two others had large sums in their own possession.

The Caledonia brings no later news from British Columbia.

REDEEMING ROADS.—The *Columbian* of Saturday, after descanting upon the road policy of the government—on the mode in which the contracts were given out—the success which has attended them without a drain on the treasury—thus speaks about the contract of Mr. Trutch:

We have been led to make these observations from having heard that Mr. Trutch—who is now engaged in constructing one of these charter roads, the contract for which he obtained *privately* from the Government—confidently calculates upon inducing the Government to take the road off his hands so soon as it is completed. Now, without stopping to descant upon the glaring job of giving a contract involving, we believe, an expenditure of something like $180,000—we are not of course any way certain about the precise figure, as that is a *secret* between the Governor and his pet, but we believe that $60,000 is the amount to be advanced upon the work, which is assumed to be one-third of the whole cost—but take this opportunity of protesting against the perpetration of such a grave wrong upon the people of this Colony. Mr. Trutch obtained the contract, doubtless a very fat one, without any competition whatever: and it is but right that he should be held to his bargain, and that the public should not be mulcted in a further sum for his special benefit. We shall watch this matter closely; and should the another job so unjustifiable as the one already Governor lend himself to the consummation of landed to, he may rest assured the matter will not be permitted to pass quietly.

Lillooet Letter.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—The man Marks who stands accused of the attempt to take the life of Moutan, has been brought to the famous "skokum house," and is now in charge of Sheriff Beed.

It seems he got wind that a heavy reward was offered for him, and being without pork and beans on his travels down, came across the Cornish Boys' claim a few miles below Lillooet, on the Fraser. Here he gave himself up, as they certainly brought him to jail and got the reward of $250. No money was found on him, silver excepted; he has been taken down to-day to the Lake to be identified by his intended victim, who is fast recovering; peculiar demonstration highly satisfactory to aforesaid victim.

The excitement caused by his arrest has been unequalled in this locality. About eight hundred souls were counted round the "skokum house" about one-eighth were Indians. Excited by the reward, the majority of the Shoshawp tribe have been scouring the woods for the villain. The volunteer party who went away down the river have not yet been heard from. A subscription is going round town to pay their expenses.

LILLOET, Oct. 29, 1862.

LAW AND ORDER IN SAN JUAN.—Some of the "b'hoys" who went over from this city the other day to the American station at San Juan, to indulge in a spree, had their enjoyment rather abruptly checked by Capt. Bissell, the commanding officer at the station. They had only been landed a few hours, and were preparing to have a "high old time" in the saloon of one Barker, when a guard of soldiers presented themselves at the door, with a peremptory order from Capt. B. to leave the Island immediately. Remonstrance being absolutely useless in these days of martial law, the crest-fallen gents were reluctantly obliged to obey the order and return to Victoria by the same boat that carried them over a few hours before.

FLUMING THE BED ROCK ON WILLIAMS' CREEK.—It is reported that Mr. Cunningham, the well known miner, has obtained from Commissioner Elwyn a lease of all the bed of the creek in the canon below his own claim, and that he will put in a bed rock flume as early as practicable next season. It is thought that the tailings of the rich claims above will pay largely, probably from $100 to $300 per day.

Nanaimo News.

NANAIMO, V. I., Nov. 3d, 1862.

Through the instrumentality of the Rev. J. B. Good, a very fine school is being erected here, which I believe is principally intended for girls whose education hitherto, has been greatly overlooked. It is hoped, therefore, that arrangements are being made by which the education of girls will be efficiently carried out. The external appearance of the building is very appropriate, and the interior will afford extensive and comfortable accommodation—dimensions 45 feet by 28—quite in contrast to the unsightly and incommodious building now used as the Colonial School. It must be gratifying to parents to see such a valuable addition being made to the educational department of Nanaimo.

This place, it is understood, is very shortly to be transferred to the Vancouver Island Coal Mining Company, so that the name of the Hudson Bay Company in connection with Nanaimo, will soon be numbered among the things that were; and an increased spirit of energy and activity will no doubt be displayed by the prospective Coal Company. Greater facilities for shipping are contemplated, the want of which, the progress of our hopeful town has been greatly retarded. The formation and situation of Cameron Island, as though intended by nature for such a purpose, could not be better.

I am glad to record another of those praiseworthy acts, which Captain Richards of H. M. S. Hecate, takes such delight in performing when the welfare of the country or the safety of our commerce is at stake, especially so, when we witness the apathy and indifference which characterize our Government in regard to the general welfare and prosperity of the country. Ever since last winter, when the floating ice in our harbor carried away the buoys, it has been a notorious fact that just for the want of a few dollars' outlay, the Government have allowed the harbor to remain destitute of such requisites, and consequently highly dangerous to the constant traffic passing between us and your port. Captain Richards, however, on his last visit, moored out large conspicuous buoys wherever they were wanted. Hence our harbor is now in a safer condition for vessels engaged in the coal trade than ever it was before; a fact most welcome to shipowners, etc., and for which we are indebted to the noble and disinterested action of Captain Richards.

Some 1,500 acres of land have been pre-empted by *bona fide* settlers in this vicinity; much of it has been planted with potatoes, and other esculants, and several log houses of quite a primitive style erected thereon. The settlers speak in very favorable terms of the richness and fertility of all the soil they have yet brought under tillage. There is much fine arable land to be found in the neighborhood of Fraser's Plains, and any information relative thereto I understand can be obtained from the resident magistrate here, N. H. Franklyn, Esq.

The following is a statement of coal shipped from this port during the month of October, 1862, showing the respective cargoes and destination of each vessel:

Date.	*Vessels.*	*Capt's.*	*Tons.*	*Destination.*
2, stmr	Caledonia	Train	36	N. Westm.
6,	Grappler	Verney	10 4	Own use.
7, schr	R. Charlie	Elder	35	Victoria, V. I.
7, slp	Alarm	Hollins	15	" "
10,	Native	Hayden	15	" "
11, sch	Mink	Bruce	110	" "
11,	Carolena	Jones	31 10	" "
11, stm	Tynsmouth	Hellyer	465 10	Own use.
11, sh	Lookett	Topham	650	S. Francisco.
13, stm	Em. Harris	Gardner	81 6	Victoria, V. I
14, sch	Explorer	McIntosh	45 15	" "
14,	Vic. Packet	Dolholt	18 10	" "
15,	Alpha	McCulloch	70 15	" "
16, stm	Devastation	Pike	239	Own use.
17, bk	Scotland	Friend	600	S. Francisco.
17, slp	Alarm	Hollins	17	Victoria, V. I.
18, bk	Palmetto	Marston	314	S. Francisco.
20, slp	Native	Hayden	15	Victoria, V. I.
21, bk	Monitor	Nelson	421	S. Francisco.
22, sch	Antelope	Adams	29 19	Victoria, V. I
25,	R. Charlie	Elder	30	" "
28,	Alpha	McCulloch	65	" "
28,	Explorer	McIntosh	45 10	" "
29,	Carolena	Jones	30 5	N. Westmstr
29,	bk Caroline	Goff	228	S. Francisco.
30,	stm Heeate	Richards	65	Own use.
31,	sch Mink	Bruce	110 16	Victoria, V I
31,	slp Alarm	Hollins	16 5	" "
	Total		3,886 14	

Over 2300 tons of the above, it may be observed, were shipped for San Francisco. The total quantity shipped is also a great increase upon the average.

As another evidence of the growing prosperity of this place, it may be well to state on the authority of Mr. Bryant, our Postmaster here, that the business done in his office during the past quarter about doubles that of any like period before.

I think, Mr. Editor, considering the improvements and changes that are being made, we may indulge better anticipations concerning the future destiny of Nanaimo.

ANGLO.

THE "DARKEY" CLAIM ON WILLIAMS CREEK.—This claim, which was reported to be among the rich ones on Williams Creek, but which was not worked to much advantage by its colored proprietors, has been bought out, with the exception of one-quarter interest, by a Mr. Horton, from the Salmon River mines. The claim is about eighty rods above the town, on the west bank of the creek, and was the first in which the lead was struck on that side of the stream. It corners with the "Dutch Company," who have struck it very rich last season, being only eighty feet from their shaft. Mr. H. obtained possession of the claim in the latter part of September. On the 3d of October, he bought from the Richardson Company, adjoining, a shaft which they had sunk close to his claim, to a depth of twenty feet, and put three men to work, directing them to drift till they struck the old channel. They drifted about twenty feet, when they struck the rim-rock, on going through which they struck it extremely rich. They picked up with their fingers several lumps weighing upwards of an ounce each, and the whole of the pay dirt, which was about one foot in thickness, appeared to be thickly set with coarse gold. The weather had become so excessively cold by this time, that they could not wash up, the water freezing as it ran, so they were obliged to stop work for the season. Mr. H., however, will resume work as early as possible next spring. Mr. Horton, who has explored the whole of the Salmon River region, says that Cariboo is, in his estimation, infinitely superior to anything in that country; he is also of the opinion that the diggings are of a more permanent kind, and will doubtless last for many years.

SQUAW DANCE-HOUSE PETITION.—The frequent recurrence of the well-known names of Smith and Jones, in conjunction with that of Peter Funk, in the document published elsewhere, speaks volumes in favor of the application.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

M. de La Guerouiere, writing in *La France*, after maintaining that the unity of Italy is impossible, says if realised, it would introduce serious perturbations in European order, and the national power of France, who would be compelled to demand compensation from Italy and to change established territorial limits, in order to guarantee herself against several powerful neighbors. The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says there are rumors afloat of a very great coolness between the English and French Governments on account of Italian affairs, and believes that there is but too much foundation for them. It is the opinion in the best informed circles in Paris, that there will be a rising in Italy all the more serious the longer the outbreak is deferred—as there is not the slightest chance of the French troops leaving Rome. Intervention in Italy is considered inevitable. Already preparations are being quietly but actively made for such a contingency. Troops are busily marching southwards. A regiment of hussars has been dispatched to Cevita Vecchia, and the authorities at Toulon have received instructions to hold everything in readiness should it be necessary to embark a large number of troops. Prince Napoleon is about to leave Paris for Corsica for the purpose of selecting a site for the monument to be erected to Napoleon I. After that he will start for Egypt. Rear-Admiral Juares, appointed to the command of the French land and naval forces in China, had left Toulon for the East *via* Alexandria and Suez. He has full instructions to push on military operations against the Chinese rebels.

A long article in *La France* on the Mexican expedition, which from its magnitude has latterly attracted a good deal of attention, speaking of the French policy says that "the only desire of the French Government is to see a serious and stable power organised in that magnificent country, and that by helping the Mexicans to do this, it reckons on obtaining, besides other desirable results enumerated, that of opposing an insurmountable obstacle to the attempt the Anglo-Americans might still be disposed to make on those rich districts;" and continues: "In our opinion the Mexican expedition contemplated from that point of view, is as important as those of the Crimea and Italy." Two of the vessels of the Mexican expedition have become destroyed or injured. The Prince Jerome, with troops on board, was burned in the Gibraltar roads, notwithstanding the assistance rendered by the crews of British vessels in the harbor. Those on board, however, were saved. The Fleurus, also carrying troops, was run into and disabled. Orders have been given to re-place both vessels in the expedition. M. Lavertujon, the editor of the *Gironde*, and who received a second warning for an article on the defeat of Garibaldi, writing to the Procureur Imperial of an assault committed upon him in his own house says that "he shall hereafter be obliged to adopt the American system, and write with a loaded revolver on his table." *La France* and *La Presse* had each published a rumour that the general election of the Corps Legislatif would take place at the end of October. The *Times'* correspondent in Paris, speaking of the Roman question says: "It is to be feared there is very little chance of Rome being shortly abandoned by its French garrison, and what is more, there are no grounds on which to base a hope, that an event so desirable for Italy will take place next year any more than this year, or in 1864 any more than in 1863," and thinks that a revolution in Italy will be a highly probable result.

Public Sentiment in the Northern States

The Portland *Times* of Oct. 28 gives the following *resume* of public feeling in the Northern States:

By closely observing the spirit of the public journals in the East, both with regard to the President's emancipation proclamation and the management of the war, we are led to the painful conviction that there exists a division in public sentiment which must necessarily work disastrously to the Union cause.

A disposition is manifesting itself to build up a party in opposition to the President and the policy foreshadowed in his proclamation. Many leading journals condemn the emancipation scheme, as being ill-timed and impolitic. Both the Louisville *Journal* and *Democrat* are very severe on Mr. Lincoln, declaring that while such a decree can never be carried into effect, it can only have a tendency to further exasperate the rebels and confirm the wavering in the belief that this war has been waged for no other purpose than the abolition of slavery. But notwithstanding their avowed hostility to the President and his policy, the *Journal* and *Democrat* both unhesitatingly pledge Kentucky as ever faithful to the Union. They declare that to swerve from their allegiance now would insure certain ruin; that instead of saving slavery, it would render its destruction in the border States inevitable. While these journals are proclaiming their disapprobation of the Administration, there is another class—a class of rabid fanatics—who are wild in their clamorings for the arming of the slaves, and are as unsparing in their condemnations of the policy which has been pursued by the government as any of the journals cited above. There is, however, a third class, who seem to appreciate the difficulties with which the President has had to contend, and manifest their friendship for him by an earnest support. It is unfortunate that this state of affairs exists, as it must necessarily chill the hopes and paralyze, more or less, the efforts of those who are struggling for the one great object—the restoration of union and peace. While it works thus disastrously to our own cause, it can only inspire the rebels with renewed energy and serve to prolong the terrible struggle.

☞ The schooner Hannah brought in on Saturday the anchors, chains, sails, &c., belonging to the schooner Cadboro, which was wrecked in the Sound the week before last.

The City Boundary.

Whatever charges may be brought against our public men in office, no one could ever be bold enough to impute to them any surplus delicacy in any transactions where the rights of the public and their own private interests were in any way likely to conflict. None of this mistaken sentiment of scrupulousness need hope for refuge in the bosoms of the elect who, for the present, control the destinies of this colony. One would think that a natural feeling of justice would enable the members of the government who had anything to do with the getting up or sanctioning the Act of Incorporation, to see that it was nothing but fair that no favor should be shown to any man, be he high or low, but that all should be treated alike—that by no system of juggling should the property of any man be, in order to save it from city taxation, excluded from what to every candid mind is its proper place. But facts—stubborn facts—are against such an idea. The matters referred to in the letter of Capt. Nagle, published by us to-day, have been the theme of public remark since the enactment of the Corporation Act. The glaring partiality to the interests of certain individuals that is evident in the fixing of the city boundaries under the charter has justly been the cause of indignation to every honest man who has given the subject the slightest attention. One asks how it comes that such bare-faced conduct is tolerated in a British colony? Is public sentiment dead? Were there no members of the Legislative Assembly to lift their voice against so gross a piece of injustice? Our independent members are sometimes spoken of. What kind of independence is it that suffers such a manifestly unfair piece of legislation as that which would have the city boundary running like a snake-fence for the purpose of saving the property of some favored individuals? Why was the property in the rear of the Indian Reserve included in the city limits, and the Finlayson property left outside? Surely if any were to be excluded, the former ought to be one. But what cause of defence can be urged for creeping around the south side of the harbor as far as Ogden Point, and leaving out the large tract in the rear of the Government Buildings, and—if we were to judge from the map accompanying the Act of Incorporation—the very residence of His Excellency himself? If it were sought to make the boundary lines as irregular as possible, it could not have been more completely done. A more apparent design to deal as gently as possible with the property of certain favored individuals could never have been exhibited. But it will be asked who are to blame for all this? Who introduced the bill? To whose brilliant efforts do we owe such a synopsis of municipal lore as our Act of Incorporation contains? Who had that exquisite sense of justice, and that independence of character that were not exercised for the public good, unless the public be a few whom anybody could name? Who were the members of the Legislative Assembly who suffered the interests of the City of Victoria to be so unjustly dealt with? Was it through inattention, or was it from subserviency to the wishes of those who desired to be exempted from its operation, that such an act was allowed to be passed? Our paragon of an Attorney General introduced the Act; by it he said it was intended to give the Corporation all the power imaginable; but he took very good care that that power should be exercised within such a locality as suited him and his friends. Our independent members allowed it to pass. The Governor gave it his sanction. One would have thought that where his own interests clashed with those of the city, he would have refused to take advantage of his position, and give his assent to a measure so manifestly one-sided in its bearings. But between the Attorney General, the Members of the Assembly—whether the virtuously independent or the openly fossil—the Legislative Council, and the Governor, the city has a specimen of the most beautiful legislation imaginable. And now it is left for the City Council to try and have some at least of the work reviewed, altered, and amended, so as to present an appearance of something like what it should have been when it came from the Legislative mint.

DIVISION OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—The *Golden Age* of Oct. 24th, has the following: "Several of our leading citizens, after an interchange of views touching our present position in Washington Territory, have decided to make a movement towards dividing the Territory, and a committee has been appointed to confer with the citizens in every mining town or camp east of the Cascades. We are glad to see this movement on the part of our citizens. We should much prefer to enter the Union as a State, but if we cannot do as our sister State California did, let us enter the Union as the Territory of Idaho. The committee propose to take Columbia river down to the Oregon State line as the western boundary; the northern, eastern, and southern boundaries will be such States or territories as are contiguous to us. This will give the Territory of Idaho about one hundred thousand square miles, and in five years, we predict, it will prove one of the richest States in the Confederacy."

The Weekly Colonist.
Tuesday, November 11, 1862.

Duties of the Assessor.

Looking over the Report of the Committee appointed by the City Council to define the duties of the Assessor, which was adopted by the Council, there are one or two matters which we think will require some alteration, as it will be found when the Assessor comes to act in accordance with his instructions. It is of the highest importance that the assessment should be properly made, not only as regards the interests of the city as a municipalty, but in justice to the rights of each individual liable to assessment. Such being the case, every facility should be afforded the Assessor to perform his duty properly. Ample time should be given to do all that is required. No one can doubt but that the period within which he must complete his assessment and prepare his Roll is entirely too short, more especially as the duties of the Assessor should always be performed by him in person. According to the report of the Committee, the Assessor shall make his assessment and deliver his Roll to the Clerk before the tenth of January in each year. It is impossible for that to be properly done as any one may see at a glance. Six weeks at least ought to be allowed him for that purpose. Let us suppose with the Committee that the work would be all done within the time allowed, would not the sum allowed the assessor be very large? Two hundred pounds for ten day's work—twenty pounds a day—would not be so bad after all! One would consider that payment by per centage would be about as fair a mode of remuneration as any. However, as we are merely at the entry of municipal career as yet, and do not very well know how we stand, a fixed salary for the first year might perhaps do until our knowledge of our position be better defined.

Steamboat Mismanagement.

Under the above head, the last *Columbian* gives the account appended. The difficulty complained of arises from the non-arrival of the Caledonia. But she was sold on the 25th ult., and was brought down to Victoria by Capt. Frain to complete the transfer. The *Columbian* says:

"Numerous complaints have recently reached us respecting the conduct of steamboat men on the river, between this place and Douglas. While these men have an undoubted right to manage their own affairs as they think proper, and we have no desire to interfere so long as the public rights are not infringed upon, still we think such conduct as we are about to relate comes within the legitimate cognizance of the civil authorities: On Friday morning last between 40 and 50 miners purchased tickets from the opposition agent at Douglas, which were to carry them through to Victoria, and about 9 o'clock shipped on board the Barge "Lady of the Lake," with the understanding that she would connect with the steamer Caledonia at the mouth of Harrison River. Robert A. Travers, mate of the Caledonia, was in charge of the barge. They arrived at a rancheric about four miles above the mouth the following morning, when making fast to the shore, the Captain went down in a boat to see whether the steamer were there. He returned soon, reporting that the Caledonia was at the mouth, and would be up in two hours to take the passengers off, and desired them to go on shore, as he wished to return to Douglas with the barge. The party being a little suspicious that all was not right, questioned him closely, and, finding that he prevaricated, declined to go on shore until the arrival of the steamer. He told them they might remain on board, but if they did they would be carried back to Douglas, as he would leave for that place in a few minutes. Finding, however, that they were firm, he consented to remain till the following day. On the following morning the captain informed them that he would take them down to the mouth on condition that they would disembark there, and permit him to return to Douglas with the vessel. They evaded making a positive promise to that effect, stating that they would see when they got there. Shortly after their arrival at the mouth the steamer Col. Moody arrived. They applied to the captain, who said that he had no connection with the Caledonia, informing them that she was not at New Westminster, that there was no certainty about her being up, and advised them to proceed down on the barge.—They returned on board, and asked the captain to take them down to New Westminster, which he positively refused to do, stating that the barge was unsafe for such a trip, and that he would not allow her to be taken down. He also warned them that if a man attempted to take her off he would put a bullet through him. The passengers, however, quietly but firmly informed him that should no steamer arrive that night they would take the barge next morning and start for New Westminster. They at once took charge of the vessel, appointed Mr. E. F. Glover, one of the party to take the command, and set a watch on. Next morning, no steamer having arrived, they started for this place, where they arrived safe at 8½ o'clock, having made the trip in 11 hours. The gallant ex-captain offered no further opposition, but yielded a sullen submission from the time they took possession of the craft. From leaving Douglas on Friday morning till they reached Langley on Monday afternoon, the passengers were without food, save what little salmon they could obtain from the Indians at Harrison. Nor was there any sleeping accommodation either on the barge or on shore; so that during that time their sufferings were very considerable. It is not for us to indicate the guilty parties, as we understand the passengers have instituted proceedings for the purpose of obtaining legal redress.

Steamboat on Quesnelle Lake.—A trail has been cut from Beaver Lake *via* Big South Lake to Capt. Mitchell's Bridge, on the North Fork of Quesnelle. The Captain cut it at his own expense. He is now in town, with the design of getting a charter to run a steamboat on Quesnelle Lake. The Lake is 90 miles long, but he wants to run the boat only 30 miles, around a point at the south end of the Lake.

D. G. F. Macdonald's Book on British Columbia.

All who resided here early in '59, and from that time on to '60, remember a stout, thickset, pot-bellied Scotchman, a civil engineer, answering to the name of D. G. F. McDonald. He, with some others, projected a tram-way to Esquimalt early in '60. Previous to that he was engaged in surveying the town of New Westminster; but subsequently he became connected with the Boundary Surveying Commissioner, Col. Hawkins, and helped to run the line from the Cascades down towards the Gulf of Georgia. Afterwards he went to San Francisco, and there wrote a series of letters against this country, and particularly against Governor Douglas. McDonald was a disappointed man, he did not get a fat office, and so has vented his spleen. About the time that his old acquaintances here had forgotten him, he turns up as author—publisher—of a book on British Columbia. We have not seen the work; but a gentleman now in London, sends us a few extracts, which we append. The tenor of the book is, "keep away from British Columbia," as may be seen in the following extract:

"The impressions left on the mind are of grandeur, gloomy vastness, awful solitude, rendered more dismal by the howl of beasts of prey." Again: "How drear and awful is these solitudes."

Of Fraser River it says:

"And many a poor wandering mariner have its foaming waters engulphed to be never afterwards heard of except when friendly hearts pour forth their sorrow for his long absence."

The woods:—"But these are silent, or resound only with the harsh scream of birds, or the fearful cry of wild beasts of prey."

The coast:—"In that portion that lies north of the parallel there is no harbor with the exception of Burrard's Inlet."

That ought to suit the people of New Westminster.

Victoria climate:—"Even at Victoria, V. I., in the vicinity of the ocean, the thermometer stood 26° below zero in the beginning of November, 1859!!! Sleighing became the only mode of external locomotion." These are two whoppers. Last winter was our coldest winter for many years, and the lowest temperature was 5° below zero, in Victoria.

Soil:—"Its (Vancouver), agricultural and grazing facilities are incomparably inferior to those of the United States, the Cape, New Zealand, Australia, and the Canadas. But British Columbia is a miserable country, neither adapted for cattle nor suited for cereals." Mac evidently saw things through the spectacles of a disappointed man.

Geology:—"His Excellency the Governor has no faith in its utility; yet geology is one of the noblest of sciences, etc." Uninviting idea of British Columbia:—"Prairies are few, swampy, and of small extent, and are overhung in summer by clouds of insects, whole masses of decaying vegetation feed the exhalations with the seeds of pestilence, and make the balmy air as deadly as grateful: Vegetable life and death are mingled hideously together, whilst reptiles sport in the stagnant pools, or crawl unharmed over piles of mouldering logs, brush and rushes; legions of mosquitoes—no comfort by day nor sleep by night."

Macdonald must have had the "horrors" when he wrote this.

A Crusher.

"Without the facilities of farming British Columbia can never become the resort of the British emigrant who goes forth in search of pastoral occupation:"

"Lone valleys,
A barren, detested vale you see it;
The trees, though summer, yet forlorn and lean,
O'ercome with moss and baneful misletoe."

But not so in British Columbia, where it would be vain to attempt to describe the hardships endured by the poor half clad, struggling people."

Where did the Women and Children Come from?

"Poor creatures; even now the scenes of misery which I have witnessed in that dependency rise before me—men, women and children famishing for want of a crust of bread, in a foreign land where charity has no existence and where the most exaggerated tales of wretchedness and crime, fall far short of what the newly arrived colonist feels and witnesses."

Although so Bad He Tries to Purchase.

"I applied to the Chief Commissioners of Lands and Works, to purchase on the Government terms, for a few constituents, a thousand acres of land, situate on the banks of the Fraser."

Discourages Emigrants.

"Believe me, hopeful emigrant, when I warn you, that if you cast yourself a penniless wanderer upon the wild territory of British Columbia, even the very sky over your head will rack you with bitter winds and pitiless tempest."

The Indians in the present and future.

"Nothing can be expected but a war of extermination sooner or later, in which it is to be feared that the cunning, the ferocity, and the local knowledge of the Indians may prove an overmatch for the superior knowledge of the white men, who number so few. The new arrival is waited for by the crafty, blood-thirsty, and implacable savage, who never throws away a chance, never exposes himself to the weapons of an enemy, nor misses an opportunity of slaughter and revenge."

Oh! Behind the Times.

"Immigration to the mines has for the present almost ceased. * * * Dug on the banks of the Fraser for six weeks without finding a speck of the shining mischief, and after spending his all in "grub" yielded in despair.

The Average per Man. Stupid!

"The yield of the Californian mines is now about £10,000,000 annually. It is therefore a manifest exaggeration to say that the British Columbian mines produce as much as those of California."

Cruel Fat Mac.

"It is to be hoped that Governor Douglas will not sympathize too much with these tribes; but that he will make them smell powder and ball."

How sagacious he was—Look at the gold exhibited.

"Accounts from Cariboo so confirm the position I have ever maintained, that there is no material difference between the character of the gold deposits on the lower and middle Fraser and that of the placers in the northern section."

What a People in British Columbia.

"The state of society is low to the extreme. * * * Night and day bands of murderous-looking ruffians prowl about and commit the most atrocious robberies. No man thinks of moving from his tent without every barrel of his revolver charged and ready for use. At the darkest hour of night, the agonizing shriek and the muffled cry is heard of some poor wretch who is gagged or murdered," &c., &c.

Wretched Miner can Pay £1 12s. 9d., for a Tin Pan.

"The maxim of the miner is, 'Eat, drink and be merry for to-morrow we die.' 'Every one for himself and the d—l for us all.' is the miner's motto. Just fancy a tin pan worth 3d. selling for £1 12s. 9d. Truly, it is the trader who makes, not the wretched miner."

The N'ere-d'-Weel Abuses the Industrious.

"The same scum of humanity is now seething and fermenting on the banks of Fraser River—the same riff-raff, tag-rag and bob-tail of society are now digging at Cariboo."

His Interest in New Westminster.

"I naturally fell an interest in the place, in having had the honor of being associated with," &c.

Imagine his Bold Face.

"On one occasion these demons decided on murdering two of us. We could not sleep, but sat up displaying our revolvers and showing as bold a face as possible."

The Bishop and his Efforts.

"An unmarried clergyman is not the individual likely to inspire confidence. He must either be a saint or a pharisee. If the Columbian Mission is to be kept up, the money must be sent from England. If any impression is to be made on these savages, it can only be done by following them to their native wilds—by living with them, the life of barbarians, and feeding on the flesh of wild animals, grubs, roots, and grasses, like themselves. When the molasses is stopped, the gathering of the children will stop too.

"If care is not tearing your very soul out, unless to Natal, Queensland, or New Zealand, never think of emigrating. Squalid laborer, pale artisan, starved clerk, peasant drudge, and the Irish "Cateran," he recommends to Australia, Natal, or the Canadas. British Columbia teems with natural disadvantages to the honest and industrious man."

This precious book contains 524 pages, with a map from 45° to 57° 50' N., is bound in cloth, and sold at ten shillings. Probably a greater collection of lies was never put together.

Spanish American News.

From our last files we select the following items of southern news:

We have up to August 31st from the River Plate. Gen. Mitre had been elected President of the Republic, and Dr. Marcos Paz Vice-President. In our last summary we announced the resignation of M. Riestra as Secretary of the Treasury. It now appears he has withdrawn that resignation. The cotton growing fever has been transplanted from England to the Argentine Provinces. Cotton seed from Egypt and Georgia has been sent from England and distributed among the most extensive holders of land. There is a very sanguine expectation of successful results. Entra Rios and Corrientes seem best adapted for the proposed culture. In the latter State some slight insurrection movements were lately made, but promptly suppressed.

From Chile our dates are to September 18th. Everything was quiet politically. Preparations were making for the celebrature of the anniversary of Chilean independence. The railroad from Valparaiso to Santiago is expected to be open for traffic within a year, and so will that from Santiago to Fernando. Antonio Orelie the First, the Frenchman who claimed to be king of the Arauco Indians, has been tried and declared to be insane. The accounts of the crops from Conception are rather gloomy, especially as regards wheat. Great damage had been caused first by heavy rains at planting, and afterwards by the great drought.

The Bolivian revolution has been marked since our last dates, by a dreadful battle between the Government troops and the revolutionary party under Gen. Perez, in which it is said 1,000 men, principally rebels, were left dead and wounded. Perez was completely defeated. Our Peruvian dates are up to September 29. The principal political question is that of the national loan illegally made by the Peruvian Minister in England, as announced in our last summary. $3,500,000 have reached Lima, but the Government has refused to accept it as yet. A new movement is in contemplation by the Government in the shape of a proposed National Bank having liberty to issue paper from $10 and upwards. It is thought doubtful whether it would succeed as the people always have been accustomed to specie. Government have revoked the monopoly and given it to some Americans for the extensive sale of coal oil, as it was obtained under the fraudulent pretence that they were the discoverers of the material. The shock of an earthquake was felt in Paita on the 1st October, but no damage was sustained. It is said that a ship lately arrived at Callao from Polynesia with 100 families of savages on board, who were publicly sold in Callao and Lima at from $200 to $300 per head. The President has ordered an enquiry to be made into the matter. There is nothing of very great importance from Equador. President Moreno will not, it is said, adhere to the treaty lately made by him with Arboleda the conservative leader. The success of Mosquera doubtless convinces him where his interests lie, and he will not be in a hurry to offend the United States of Colombia. Gen. Flores, however, is stationed on the frontiers to prevent the invasion of Equador from the New Grenada side.

From New Grenada everything tends to show that the war which has now for some time ravaged this State is about concluded. After a series of victories by Mosquera's party, our last account informs us that a bloody battle had been fought between a portion of Mosquera's troops under Gatienez and those of Arboleda under Erras Jiralda Mendoza Cordoba and Pabellero, lasting six hours, resulting in the defeat of Arboleda's partisans, who left 200 dead on the field. A party of gentlemen lately went to the Cocos Islands in the steam-tug of the British Steam Company, to look for the treasure said to have been buried there long ago by the buccaneers. They returned home without finding anything.

It is reported that Mr. Seward has proposed to England and France a joint protectorate over the Isthmus and transit. Such an arrangement would no doubt prove a great benefit to the travelling and commercial public.

From Costa Rica we hear of the extensive planting of cotton. The death of the late Vice President, Escalante, of disease of the heart, is also announced. The coffee crop, which looks well, is expected to come in about the beginning of December, and is set down at about 100,000 quintals. Sales in advance have been made in San Jose at 10 cents, and it is expected that the prices will run high.

The Presidential election for Nicaragua was shortly to take place. There were twenty or thirty candidates. A good deal of excitement existed on account of the U. S. negro colonization scheme. Free negroes are prohibited from settling in the State. All persons coming into the State other than transit passengers, are required to procure passports. It is thought the Government fears that the transit company is only a medium for inaugurating fillibustering. St. Salvador is quiet. All kinds of agricultural products are scarce. The commissioners sent by Nicaragua to unite the Central American States, were unable to effect anything, the project having been rejected by Guatemala, San Salvador, and Honduras.

From Honduras we learn of a deficient harvest throughout the whole country. The capital has been removed to Tegucigalpa. Some efforts are making to have the Panama steamships touch at Amapala.

W. H. OLIVER,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
Fine English French and American
Liquors,
CHAMPAGNES, CALIFORNIA WINES
CLARETS AND BRANDIES,
In the large and spacious Warehouse
Johnson street, opposite Wharf street
VICTORIA, V. I.

A large Stock of Bonded Wines and Brandies always on hand.
To Dealers purchasing in large quantities, a liberal discount will be made for cash.
Agency of 1st Premium California Wines, in packages and cases;
Agency of Old Sachem and Hostetter's Bitters;
Choice Claret Wines, in casks and cases, received direct from Bordeaux, via San Francisco, in bond;
Choice Old French Brandies, received direct from the Agents, in bond, via San Francisco;
Choice Old Bourbon Whiskies;
" " Port and Sherry Wines, in casks & cases;
High Proof Jamaica Rum;
" " Scotch Whisky;
" " Brandy and Whiskies;
" " Alcohol and Spirits, in bbls. and tins;
Champagne Wines, complete stock of all the favorite brands now in use;
And a general assortment of Case Liquors, Cordials Syrups, etc.
Traders and Dealers visiting Victoria will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock before purchasing. All orders from British Columbia and towns on the Sound will meet with prompt attention.
W. H. OLIVER.
ja19 6mw

NATHAN POINTER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
GOVERNMENT STREET,
in the lower story of
British Colonist Fire-Proof Building,
Is now prepared to offer the largest assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods ever exhibited in Victoria, consisting of Messrs. Davis & Jones' Patent Shirts, (of New York), and L. Atkinson's Improved Shoulder Seam Patent Shirts, (of Philadelphia)
Just received, the latest styles of
BALTIC SHIRTS,
from London. Also, a fine lot of pure Baltic Stockings and Hose, Gents Shaker Flannel Undershirts and Drawers. Also, a fine lot of Derby and Saxony
Wool Shirts and Drawers,
White and Colored Marseilles Shirts, a full assortment Gents Superfine Manchester Gingham Shirts, a magnificent assortment of
GENTS SILK SCARFS,
a new style of Gents Fine Cassimere Comforters and Opera Scarfs, the latest styles of Davis & Jones' celebrated superfine patent
White and Colored Shirts,
and is also receiving by every Steamer those beautiful
BYRON SHIRTS,
of all sizes, varying from 13 to 20 inches around the neck. Ladies should call and examine those
Baltic Stockings,
for winter wear. Orders sent through Express for Shirts, by sending the size of the neck, I will guarantee to fit. Orders filled for all parts of
British Columbia & Puget Sound.
I shall receive fresh Goods by every arrival from London. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, ex Grecian. A fine lot of
GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES,
for the Fall and Winter trade.
—ALSO—
a fine lot of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk Umbrellas high finish. The Gloves consist of some 75 dozen pairs, of various kinds. The Crimean Blue Over shirts, weighing two and a half pounds, with double backs. We study to please. Business hours, from 6 A. M., to 10 P. M.
oc29 1mdaw

A. T. CLARK & CO.,
East India, Shipping, and General Forwarding Agents,
27 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.
And Dock Chambers, Southampton.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE, PARCELS, and Merchandise received and forwarded to all parts of the world.
Parties coming from India will save themselves time and trouble if they advise A. T. C. & Co. by the previous Mail, in which case, a clerk will meet them on board, and see to the landing of Baggage, and clearing it at the Custom House.
ja14 1vw

The Great Domestic Revolution.
HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER for Washing without Rubbing has created an entire change and thoroughly revolution in the management of the "Family Wash;" and there are no reasons why the old, slovenly and disgusting process should be retained—a process so unnecessary, unscientific, and barbarous as to be considered a great national disgrace! Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder saves time, trouble, money, firing, soap, "tongue and temper," and entirely abolishes the "female slavery" of the tub, and the present domestic happiness-destroying practice of washing. It contains nothing injurious, but is as safe for the fabrics and skin as the best soap! Only boil the clothes 20 minutes and hang them up to dry. No Rubbing is required, however dirty the clothes! A Penny Packet is equal to Two Pounds of Soap!
Every Packet bears the signature of the sole Manufacturer, Harper Twelvetrees, "The Works," Bromley-by-Bow, London, E., the largest Manufacturer of Washing Powder in the world. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.
Agents, Messrs. JANION & GREEN, Victoria.
se18

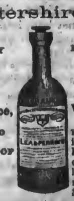
THE WORLD'S FRIEND!
Holloway's Ointment.
A Cure for Piles and Fistulas.
Inflammation of sensitive parts, piles, fistulas, and such like painful diseases may be presently relieved, and ultimately cured, by the proper and diligent use of this cooling and healing Ointment, whose action should, in such cases, be assisted by judicious doses of Pills: ere many days have elapsed the anxious patient will experience a wonderful degree of ease from this treatment. They are equally suitable to both sexes, and all ages.
Coughs, Colds, and Asthma.
These complaints of the chest come on with alarming frequency. The Ointment should assiduously be rubbed at least twice a day on the chest and between the shoulders, when the violence of all symptoms will gradually give way, the breathing become longer, and the oppression less. No medicines are more efficient in chest complaints, none can be used with equal safety and certainty. Both Pills and Ointment are accompanied by very clear and simple directions for using them.
A Man who refused to have his Leg off.
"From the Kilrush Advertiser, June 2nd, 1859.
Benjamin Cox, Esquire, Magistrate, said in the Board Room at Kilrush, that he knew a man who had been in the Infirmary and was actually turned out as incurable, on his way home to Kilrush, he purchased at Ennis, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, for, as he said, it could not be worse with him. This man, said Mr. Cox, became by their use as sound and as healthy as any man in the room. These celebrated Pills and Ointment will cure any wound, sore, or ulcer, however long standing, if properly used according to the printed directions.
Gout and Rheumatism.
The essence of these diseases lie in the blood, which has, floating through each vessel, the pain-giving poison, which irritates and inflames every tissue it comes in contact with, and produces the hot, swollen, elastic enlargement about the joints so characteristic of gouty diseases. The philosophy of cure consists in overcoming this depravity in the blood, which is rapidly purified by the use of the Pills. The Ointment, when rubbed upon the skin, penetrates the system through the pores, acts in unison with the Pills, and soon effects a cure.
Dropsy, Swollen Legs or Ankles.
The various kinds of dropsies, whether windy or watery, arise from some obstruction to the free circulation though the blood vessels or lymphatics, or depend on the inflamed state of some secreting surface. Holloway's remedies, of which the efficacy cannot be exaggerated, act directly upon the blood, the absorbents and secretions, with a power that no dropsy however inveterate, can long resist. They regulate the proper flow of blood to every organ, and purify it likewise,—they filter out everything that is morbid or injurious,—they thoroughly regenerate every function, yet potent as they are for good, they are powerless for evil. They do not contain mercury or any noxious substances. They act safely and certainly.
Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, and Old Ulcers.
This invaluable Ointment was never known to fail in the cure of any wound, any sore, or any ulcer,—as can be proved by innumerable testimonials from persons who had been discharged from Hospitals as incurable, and yet by perseverance they have been made as sound as they were the day they were born, by this incomparable Ointment. For pimples, blotches, scald heads, and scorbutic humours, it is equally efficacious.
Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs	Chigo-foot	Fistulas	Sore-throats
Bad Breasts	Chilblains	Gout	Skin-diseases
Burns	Chapped Hands	Glandular	Scurvy
Bunions	Corns (Soft)	Swellings	Sore-heads
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand-Flies	Cancers	Lumbago	Tumours
Coco-bay	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Piles	Ulcers
Scalds	Elephantiasis	Rheumatism	Wounds
			Yaws
			Sore Nipples

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot. n13
☞ CURTIS & MOORE and LANGLEY BROS Sole Agents for Vancouver Island. de4

Coughs, Colds, Consumption,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, ETC.
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT
HAS BEEN FOR THIRTY YEARS THE STANDARD REMEDY.
It will be admitted that no better evidence of the great curative powers of this EXPECTORANT can be offered than the grateful testimony of those who have been restored to health by its use, and the wide-spread popularity which for so long a period it has maintained in the face of all competition, and which has created a constantly increased demand for it in all parts of the world. As far as possible this evidence is laid before the public from time to time, until the most skeptical will acknowledge that for all pulmonary complaints it is truly an invaluable remedy.
RECENT COUGHS AND COLDS, Pleuritic Pains, etc., are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing, and expectorant power.
ASTHMA it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air vessels, and by producing free expectoration at once removes all difficulty of breathing.
BRONCHITIS readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind tubes, produces free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain.
CONSUMPTION.—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy on earth has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.
WHOOPING COUGH is promptly relieved by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one half, and greatly mitigates the sufferings of the patient.
In all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, in Croup, Pleurisy, etc., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant, and reliable, and may be especially commended to Ministers, Teachers, and Singers, for the relief of hoarseness, and for strengthening the organs of the voice.
This EXPECTORANT and all of DR. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES, are sold by CURTIS & MOORE and LANGLEY BROS, Victoria, of whom may also be obtained, gratis, "Jayne's Medical Almanac and Guide to Health," containing, besides a valuable Calendar, a Catalogue of Diseases, together with the symptoms by which they may be known and the proper remedies for their cure.
oc15 1mdaw

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
Worcestershire Sauce.
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE Only Good Sauce, and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, To his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851
"Tell Lea & Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."
EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.
L & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations of the "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the names of L. & P. forged, they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of Lea & Perrins are upon the Wrapper, Lable, Stopper and Bottle.
L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their right, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.
Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors Lea & Perrins, Worcester, England; Crosse and Blackwell and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.
n10 1awly

Dinneford's Pure Fluid Magnesia
HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY-FIVE years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the
BEST REMEDY FOR
Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and Indigestion,
and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the
ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP,
it forms an agreeable Effervescing Draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and, in hot climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.
Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by
DINNEFORD & CO.,
172, New Bond street, London;
And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.
fe19 1yw

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, November 11, 1862.

Postal Matters.

Scarcely a steamer arrives at this port from San Francisco without giving occasion for any amount of fault finding with the way in which the transmission of mail matter is regulated in this Colony. Nor do we think that such complaints are without foundation. Notwithstanding the fact that letters are continually arriving in San Francisco overland, as well as by the Panama steamers, we have often to wait some three weeks before we can have them brought here, unless we manage to have them forwarded by express. For instance the Golden Age, from Panama, arrived at San Francisco on October 26th, the day before the sailing of the steamer Pacific for this port, and brought about 127 packages of mail matter, containing the New York mail of October 1st, yet we have not received either papers or letters from the Eastern States by our last steamer. They still remain in the office at San Francisco, and will remain there till the sailing of our next mail steamer, or perhaps longer. When we consider what a number of interests are involved in the safe and rapid transmission of our letters, and what losses and misfortunes often result from them being destroyed or delayed, it becomes a question how such a state of things is allowed to exist. The Government have undertaken the monopoly of mail carrying; they have taken it out of the hands of individuals as well for the safety of public property as from the idea that it could be managed much better for the public convenience than by private enterprise. Such being the case, are they not bound to make every exertion to leave no room for complaint? If they require people to pay them a certain rate of postage on every letter and newspaper they carry; if, in addition to this, every year the Legislature are asked for a grant of several hundred pounds to sustain the postal department, should there not be something to show for it? What is the Government for if not to look after our interests? It is not constituted merely to give a number of individuals good salaries for doing nothing. No. Our postal department should be equal to that of any other civilized country, as far as our means and good management will contribute to make it so. If the fault of the non-transmission of our mails from the east be in the American department, surely it could be remedied if a fair representation of the facts were made to the proper quarter. As matters are now, the consequences are that every thing must be sent through the express to ensure its arrival in anything like a proper time. This fact has given rise to unfounded suspicions of Express Companies exerting their influence to prevent the transmission of mail matter as it ought to be. Wherever the blame may rest, it is the duty of the Executive to set the matter right. There are other matters connected with this subject that require looking after. If the Government claims the Postal monopoly why, we ask, does it not look to collection of its dues. Why are Express Companies allowed to bring letters into the colony without paying colonial postage? A postal charge is made on outward letters sent by them; what reason is there in our omitting to insist upon its being paid upon letters coming inward? Consistency is a jewel and whatever may be urged for one course, may be equally applied to the other. And so with regard to questions of reciprocity, of pre-payment. The American Postmaster at San Francisco insists upon the pre-payment of letters and papers posted in this colony for that place; by this means the American revenue is no loser, whether the letters or other matter be called for or not. It is well known that a large quantity of unpaid letters from San Francisco remain in our office without any likelihood of their ever being called for, and thus the colony is deprived of the revenue which ought to have been derived from them. If it were insisted upon as a rule by our postal authorities that nothing from below should be received unless prepaid, the matter would be remedied and a considerable sum added to the funds derived from the office.

But we must have a complete revolution in our postal system before we can expect any good results from its administration. If our Legislative Assembly are to be called upon every year to make a grant to defray the expenses of the department, they should insist on having some information as to how the institution is carried on, and with what success. Regular quarterly or half-yearly reports should be made by the Postmaster, as to the working and requirements, as to the revenue and various other matters connected with the office, thus affording data for legislation and reform where needed. As it is now, the public are completely in the dark. One of the most important institutions connected with the Government seems to be carried on as though there were no public to account to, or who had a right to know anything whatever about it. But what else can we expect from the antiquated policy that has so long hung over this Colony like a huge nightmare? We trust ere long to see an awakening that will shake off the incubus, and hold forth better hopes for the future.

RELIANCE.—This steamer will be delayed in getting "out" within the time anticipated, owing to the late arrival of her boilers from San Francisco.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5.

IMPORTANT WAGES CASE.—Mr. Davy, surgeon, of Government street, appeared yesterday morning in the police court in answer to a summons for an amount of wages alleged to be due to the plaintiff, Thomas Hardy. Mr. Dennes appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Bishop for the defendant. The plaintiff swore that he had been hired by the defendant at $2 per working day to go on his farm at Cowichan. This was fully corroborated by the evidence of a man named Smith. It was alleged by the defence that the plaintiff had been engaged under a contract to proceed to the farm, where he was to split rails at the rate of $1 50 per hundred, and to erect the same into a snake fence at $2 per hundred feet. Letters from the plaintiff to defendant were put in to contradict the evidence with regard to the hire for wages, and Mr. Davy's son was also called as a witness. Mr. Pemberton finally made an order for the amount of wages claimed, ($42) $4 being deducted for provisions furnished, without costs, in consideration of the plaintiff having in the first place made a demand for $50 before legal proceedings were taken.

LET OFF EASY.—Joseph C. Jones, the young man arrested on Friday by officer Douglas for knocking at a private house at an untimely hour, to the annoyance of the inmates, appeared on remand yesterday morning to answer the charge of being a suspicious character. Mr. Bishop appeared for the defence. Geo. Postal was called by the prisoner, who said that he knew him when he held a situation in Bristol, and that he was the son of a respectable tradesman of that place. The prisoner on this occasion pleaded in excuse for his conduct, that he had called at the house to take any message to England that the ladies who resided there wished to send. Mr. Pemberton said he had acted very improperly in going to the house at such an hour, when his misconduct might seriously compromise the character of the young ladies who lived there. He ordered him to furnish his own recognizance for £10; in default, to suffer imprisonment for one month.

NO MAIL.—The Pacific brought no Canadian or States mail on her last trip, although the mails from the East arrive in San Francisco daily, by the overland route. This grievance has so often occurred of late as to have become almost chronic, and is productive of the most serious annoyance and inconvenience to a large portion of our population. Doubtless the San Francisco post office officials are entirely to blame in this matter, but it is high time that our government should take some vigorous steps to prevent its recurrence.

WINTER EVENING LECTURES.—During last winter a fortnightly series of twelve lectures were delivered in this town, under the able management of a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Sprout, Stewart, and Glover. By the successful efforts of these gentlemen, many pleasant evenings were provided. The diversity of the subjects introduced to the audience, constituting not their least charm. Though we have occasional enquiries as to the probability of the revival during the approaching season, we believe nothing has yet been done towards the re-establishment of these amusing and instructive entertainments.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTHDAY.—At a meeting of the Committee, held last evening, it was decided that the dinner in honor of this event is to take place on the 10th instant. The other arrangements are to be completed during this evening. Over $1400 has been already collected in aid of the celebration. The Committee have devoted the sum of $250 to the Race Fund, to be called the Prince of Wales' Cup, and to be run for on the 10th. A ball is also on the *tapis*.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, one of the sidewalls of a building in course of erection in the Ravine, and fronting upon Store street, fell down. Three bricklayers were at work upon it at the time, one of whom sustained some injury from his fall. The cause of the wall giving way is said to be the bad materials used in its construction by the contractor. The building was being erected by Mr. Everett.

GONE.—The Hon. Malcolm Cameron and Mr. L. M'Clure, sailed for England in the Pacific last evening. Both gentlemen go well armed with documents to represent the grievances of both colonies. We have no doubt but they will arrive in time to give a finishing stroke to the present administration. *Nous verrons.*

FROM COMAX.—The schooner Carolena arrived from Comax yesterday. She reports everything going on smoothly in the settlements. On her way down she met the Grappler going up. The Carolena brought a load of coals from Nanaimo for the Victoria Coal Co.

FROM PUGET SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived from Olympia yesterday morning, with several passengers, eleven horses, twenty-eight cattle, two hundred and eighty sheep, and forty-one hogs, besides a quantity of general freight.

☞ The Eliza Anderson brought over, yesterday, the body of the late wife of Judge Fitzhugh, of Bellingham Bay, the deceased lady having expressed a wish to be buried in this city. The interment will take place today.

☞ Odell, who is the principal witness in the case of assault to come off at the next assizes, attempted to leave on the Pacific last night, but was arrested by the policeman in attendance and sent up to the city for safe custody.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.—The steamer Pacific, Capt. Burns, arrived from San Francisco, *via* Portland, yesterday morning. She brought sixty-seven passengers, and a large cargo of general merchandize.

THE DELEGATE PAR-EXCELLENCE.—We are told that something over one thousand names have been attached to a circular requesting Mr. McClure to bring the grievances of the Colony under the notice of the Duke of Newcastle.

☞ The steamer Pacific sailed for San Francisco last night, at 10 o'clock, carrying from this city about 400 passengers, and $169,650, shipped by Wells, Fargo & Co.

ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The boiler in the National Flour Mills, San Francisco, exploded on the 25th October. Four men are supposed to have been killed, and several persons severely wounded. The shock of the explosion was experienced all over the city.

TRAILS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—C. E. Barrett Lennard, Esq., who ornised round the Island several times, in his yacht the Templar, has published a work in London under the above title.

☞ The bark Gold Hunter, Hemveaton, cleared for Victoria, Oct. 23d. The bark Ocean Bird, Hall, on the 25th.

CHARTERED.—The steamer Tynemouth has been chartered by Messrs. Macondray & Co., San Francisco, for Hongkong.

THURSDAY, NOV. 6th.

Police Court.

A man, who has been formerly committed to prison as a vagrant, and who laid himself down to sleep in front of the Police Barracks on Tuesday, was charged by officer Douglas with having been drunk and disorderly. Remanded for one day.

Two men named Wm. Carter and Charles McCarthy were charged by Geo. Foster, a publican, with fighting in his house. Mr. Foster wished the charge to be dismissed, but the magistrate said he would not sanction such a course. If the complainant did not prosecute, he would render himself liable to be fined £5 under his license for keeping a disorderly house. It was very wrong for saloon-keepers to give the police the trouble of dragging prisoners to jail, and then refuse to prosecute. The case went on, the complainant and special officer McGee, who made the arrest, testifying to facts.

The prisoners both pleaded guilty, and were ordered to furnish their own recognizance for £10 to be of good behavior for three months, in default to suffer ten days imprisonment.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bell appeared, again charged with having been drunk and disorderly. Fined 5s.

Thomas Odell was brought up on a charge of conspiring with others to defeat the ends of justice. Mr. Bishop appeared for the prisoner, and cross-examined Mr. Smith, the Superintendent of Police, upon the nature of the arrest. It seems that the prisoner was taken into custody by officer Crowley at Esquimalt, without a warrent, on suspicion; and Mr. Smith stated that the constable had reported to him that Odell, when arrested, had offered a gold watch to him (the officer) to be let go.

A charge of attempting to bribe the policeman was then entered against the prisoner, who was remanded to prison for one day.

THE DINNER.—The general committee appointed to determine the best means for celebrating the Prince of Wales' majority, held a meeting yesterday afternoon, when it was arranged that the dinner on Monday, the 10th inst, should take place in the Lyceum Hall, adjoining the Hotel de France, a gallery to be erected for any of the fair sex who may desire to witness the performances and hear the eloquence of the partakers of the banquet. A band of music will be in attendance. The committee on Decorations have not yet decided upon the best mode of expending the funds so liberally contributed. Triumphal arches, illuminations, torchlight processions, and other schemes are under discussion. It is a matter of regret that no corps of Rifle Volunteers now exists, as a field day on this occasion would add another and brilliant spectacle to the displays of loyalty on this occasion. If a list were opened for signature on Monday next, it is probable that the nucleus of a new organisation might be readily obtained.

LOSS OF THE WILD DUCK.—In announcing the loss of the sloop Wild Duck, on the Spit at Port Angeles harbor some days since, we are satisfied from the facts that have come to our knowledge since, that we gave a wrong impression both as to the occurrence and the character of the locality. It seems the master of the sloop deliberately run his vessel on the beach in a calm and outside of the harbor, thinking he could, by a rope, pull her around the point. Each swell carried her up a little farther, to which the master was for a time indifferent, until (as the tide was coming in) she was so imbedded in the sand that he could not get her off, and was finally broken to pieces by the surf. The master blames nothing but himself for the occurrence. The harbor is supposed to be one of the best on the Straits or Sound, and the surf on the Spit is rarely if ever troublesome.

EMPLOYMENT.—Government has employed a number of laborers on the Esquimalt and Cedar Hill roads, at $1 25 per day. But we are assured that a great many have offered to accept the wages, if employment could be provided for them. If employment can be provided let it be done quickly. If we have men who are willing to work for $1 25, they ought not to be left idle. What says the department of Public Works?

GUNPOWDER PLOT.—Yesterday was the anniversary of the memorable Gunpowder Plot, the culmination of the conspiracy against the lives of King James the First and the members of both Houses of Parliament. We did not hear of any case yesterday of Guy Fawkes being burnt in effigy, a standing juvenile custom throughout the three kingdoms.

DANGEROUS STATE OF ROCK BAY BRIDGE.—The railing on one side of the draw on Rock Bay bridge, which was carried away by an unruly bullock last week, has not yet been repaired, and the bridge is consequently left in a very dangerous state. We trust that the civic authorities will take the matter in hand, and have the necessary repairs made at once, before some serious accident call their attention to it in a more forcible and peremptory manner.

FROM COWICHAN.—A canoe with four settlers arrived from Cowichan yesterday for a load of provisions. They speak highly of the district as a fine agricultural tract, and are greatly pleased with their prospects of success.

ROWDYISM IN THE THEATRE.—A man was arrested in the pit of the theatre last night for creating a disturbance. Some rowdies who had obtained an entrance to the dress circle might also have been removed.

PETTY LARCENY.—Geo. Smith *alias* Newton, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a warrant issued by the Police Magistrate, for stealing some clothing.

FRIDAY, NOV. 7.

Police Court.

Chas. McCarthy, who was bound over on Wednesday, in the sum of £10 to be of good behavior, appeared yesterday morning upon a charge of stealing a watch, having been arrested on suspicion by Sergeant Blake the previous evening. A witness was called who deposed to having seen the prisoner enter a public house in company with a naval officer, who was much intoxicated, and call for drinks. The officer fell down, when the prisoner, after picking him up and resting him against the counter, proceeded to rifle his pockets. On the witness remonstrating, McCarthy let the officer go, who fell again, and his head coming in contact with a step he became insensible.

The prisoner then left the house and a police man was sent for. The witness had seen the prisoner put something in his own pocket that he took from the officer's, after which he noticed that his watch and chain were missing. Sergeant Blake said that he had not found the watch upon the prisoner, who was remanded for three days to allow of the Police procuring additional evidence.

George Smith *alias* Newton, was charged by Charles Yelland with stealing several articles of clothing belonging to himself and his mate, of the aggregate value of $10. The prosecutor said that he had missed the things, and subsequently saw a shirt which belonged to him, of which he gave a precise description, upon the person of one John Baldwin. This man swore to having paid the prisoner $1 for the article.

Another witness, also a victim, was called, who said that he had seen the prisoner raise the window of the shanty at which himself and Yelland lived, upon one occasion.

After receiving the usual caution, and being told that the case might be summarily adjudicated if he pleaded guilty, the prisoner at first denied, but afterwards confessed his guilt. He was then sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labor.

ODELL IN THE POLICE COURT.

Thomas Odell was tried yesterday on a charge of conspiring to defeat the ends of justice; also for attempting to bribe the constable who arrested him.

Mr. Bishop who appeared on behalf of the prisoner, wished the magistrate to swear two affidavits before proceeding in the case (with the object of obtaining possession of the prisoner's watch); but was informed by Mr. Pemberton that he could not receive them under a penalty.

He then urged the necessity of his obtaining the watch for the purpose of retaining counsel for the defence.

Mr. Pemberton said that the course adopted was very irregular, and any respectable solicitor would arrange about his fees before coming into Court.

Mr. Bishop said that with all due deference His Worship was incorrect.

The Attorney General then came into Court and Mr. Bishop asked if he had received a letter from him desiring to secure his services for Odell? Mr. Cary replied that he had not, but as the prisoner was to be tried on a criminal charge, he could not be retained for the defence as he would have to appear on the other side.

The case of bribery was tried first.

Officer Crowley being sworn, said—I was on duty upon Selleck's wharf at Esquimalt, about 9 p. m. last Tuesday, with Mr. Culverwell. I saw two men with Odell, each having hold of an arm. I asked Odell where he was going? and he replied that he was going in the boat down to San Francisco. I said, "Are you not aware that you have to appear at the Assizes?" He answered, "I don't want to go now." One of the other men said, "Yes, come along;" the other said "I'll have no more to do with him; I vacate." Another man came up and said, "Odell, you had better go along." I then took Odell up to Williams' Hotel. When close by the house he took out his watch, saying, "I've a gold watch; I'll give it to you if you let me go." I said I could not take it. I then put him in a room. A few minutes after Superintendent Smith arrived, and I reported the matter to him. He ordered me to keep Odell there until the other officer who came with him went back to town, and then to send the prisoner up.

By the Bench—I had taken him to a house used as a temporary police-station. I was aware that Odell was under bonds, as I was present when he signed the documents. He has to appear at the assizes in the assault case against Mayers.

By Mr. Bishop—When arrested, Odell was not sober. He appeared to be under the influence of liquor. I had no warrant. I arrested him on my own authority as a police constable.

Mr. Bishop said that he did not dispute the fact of the offer being made; but as it was not accepted no offence had been committed.

There was no further evidence produced in this case; so the charge of conspiracy, etc., was then gone into.

Officer Crowley's previous statement was then read and received, when William Culverwell was called.

Wm. Culverwell—On the night that the steamer Pacific left, I saw that I was standing on the wharf near the gangway. I saw Odell led up to the wharf by the smallest of the De Youngs, and a tall man, whom I have seen at different times in their store. I remarked to officer Crowley—"There's Odell going on, and added that I thought he was under bonds, and Crowley replied, yes. We went up to Odell, and Crowley asked him if he were going away? He replied that he was going down, and Mr. De Young said the same thing. I said to Odell—"You don't want to go, do you?" and he said no. The big man immediately said—"Oh, I shall have no more to do with it; I vacate," and went away. The second De Young then came up, and caught hold of Odell. I cautioned them to be careful what they did with Odell, as he was under bonds. Officer Crowley then led him away to Williams' Hotel. De Young and the tall man came down in a wagon together. It was a covered wagon, different to all the rest. I can't say for certain that Odell was with them.

By Mr. Bishop—I believe Odell was in the wagon with them. I can swear that the Messrs. De Youngs and the tall man did their best to get him on board, and Odell showed disinclination to going. When they arrived the cover of the wagon was down; one of the De Youngs had a covering over his head; I believe it was the tail of his coat. Odell was not disguised; he did not voluntarily go away; the constable removed him; I did not consider Odell in custody until Mr. Smith came down; Odell was "tight" at the time; he was almost as drunk as he could be; Crowley had touched Odell before taking him away; he had pulled him back just as he stepped aboard.

After a renewed application for the delivery of the watch by Mr. Bishop, the prisoner was remanded upon both charges until Saturday morning.

Some minor cases were then disposed of, and the Court adjourned until this morning.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Messrs. Franklin's auction sale yesterday morning was well attended and the bidding lively. The following are the prices at which lots were sold:—Subdivisions of lots 1772 and 1796, block 61, James Bay, fetched from $75 to $130; lot 1050 Johnson street, $260; lot 719 Herald street, $345; one acre suburban lot No. 62, Spring Ridge, $425; house and part of lot on Cormorant street, (rented at $25 per month), $1650; 100 acres in Esquimalt district, (15 acres under fence), $505; lot 622 Herald street, $825; lot 623 do, $825; lot 296 View street, $575; lot 607 Finguard street, $1030; lot 625 Douglas street, corner of Chatham, $1375; two one-acre lots on Esquimalt road, each $175; 200 acres of land in South Saanich, $1100; lot No. 73 (near the Cricket Ground) 100 acres, $385; lot 78 (400 acres) near to the preceding, $340.

PRINCE OF WALES' CELEBRATION.—A meeting of the general committee was held yesterday afternoon, at which it was decided that the Fire Companies be invited to join a procession on Monday—an appropriation to be made from the general fund and tendered to each company to assist in defraying the expenses of decoration. Upwards of $1500 has already been received by the committee.

ARRESTED.—Messrs. James and N. N. De Young were arrested last night by officer Crowley, on a warrant issued by the Police Magistrate, charging them with conspiring to defeat the ends of justice by "spouting" Odell out of the Colony. They were bailed out shortly afterwards, $1000 being deposited as security.

LICENSES GRANTED.—Retail liquor licenses were granted to the following persons yesterday: Thos. J. Baker, on Cormorant street, at the corner of Market Alley; to John Costello, at Cowichan; to Patrick Everett, on Store Street; and Allen McHarris and J. Hesseltine.

ALLEGED WATCH ROBBERY.—Two men were given into custody last night, one on the charge of stealing, the other for receiving, a gold watch, valued by the owner at $200.

ARRIVED.—H. M. S. Hecate, Captain Richards, arrived yesterday afternoon from New Westminster via Nanaimo.

PAY DIRT.—We have often heard patriotic Americans wish for enough of "the soil of the land of liberty to put their feet on;" so that they could say they were on "American soil once more." But a small box of the pay dirt from the Point Claim (Griffin & Co.'s) on Williams Creek, that was shown on Yates street yesterday by Mr. Kurtz, casts in the shade all such patriotic notions. If a man could put his foot on such dirt, he would feel like standing in the New Jerusalem itself. It was in the natural state, just as it was taken from the bed-rock. There were the nuggets embedded in the blue clay—decomposed slate—glistening—packed in, as though the hand of the jeweler had rudely stuck them in the semi-petrified clay. Let any one recollect that 300 ounces have been taken from this claim in an eight hour's washing, and they will be able to form a faint idea of what this rich pay-dirt is. Were the sample exhibited to public gaze on Montgomery street, San Francisco, it would fill up a steamship with passengers for Cariboo within a very brief period. It is now on view at the store of Mr. E. Marks, jeweler, on Yates street, who will take pleasure in exhibiting the same to the curious.

ANOTHER INVASION OF SOUTHERN RIGHTS.—We have from New Orleans a curious correspondence about negro babies. It seems that the State of Louisiana has formerly been in receipt of a very nice little revenue from the sale of all the negro children born of convicts in the State Prison. Some stupid Yankee has taken it into his head that raising human beings for sale in this way is wrong, and so he writes to General Butler asking his opinion. Uncle Ben. tells him not to sell another baby.—*Am. paper.*

☞ A correspondent writing to the Sacramento *Union*, from Salt Lake City, October 15th, says that new and rich diggings have been discovered on the head waters of the Missouri river, and miners with small hand rockers are averaging from $12 to $15 per day, of scale and shot gold.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, November 11, 1862.

The Day we Celebrate--Its Associations.

Loyalty like love its kindred passion, is essentially demonstrative: The chivalric old sentiment of devotion to the office and person of royalty which still burns with undiminished fervor in the bosom of every Briton, must find an occasion now and then to prove itself in some tangible mode of expression. The natal day of our Sovereign Queen has long been a day devoted to that purpose over the length and breadth of that vast Empire which owns her sway: and long may it continue so. But now another day has come, one of which the like has not occurred in a long series of years, and one which to the thinking mind is productive of a train of associations that sends a thrill through one's very soul. Our thoughts run back to the days of the Plantagenets when the first Prince of Wales of the English line was born in Carnarvon Castle to the haughty King Edward I. This auspicious event was made the occasion of the commencement of a lasting peace between the remnant of the old British race who had taken refuge in Wales, and the many-raced English people. The Welsh accepted the young prince born on their soil as their chief in the place of the celebrated Llewellyn, the last of the ancient British Princes of Wales who was killed some time before while fighting against the King of England. But through the birth of Edward of Carnarvon brought peace between England and the Principality. His own life was marked by misfortune and his death was miserable. His 20 years' reign was distinguished by revolt among his own nobility by his humiliating defeat at the hands of the Scotch at Bannockburn, followed by a dreadful famine, and was terminated with his own death by violence at Berkley Castle in 1327. The first English Prince of Wales was the first English King who was deposed and murdered, though such a fate was not afterwards so very uncommon. It would be a long story to tell the history of the various princes who have held the title of Prince of Wales from that time to our day; little less in fact than the history of England. Individual and national qualities good and bad, noble and base, stand forth in their lives in prominent colors. Among them the valiant young warrior Edward the Black Prince, one of the bravest and most magnanimous young knights that ever wore spurs. To his arm England owes some of the brightest pages in her roll of fame. The glorious battle fields of Cressy and Poictiers were triumphs to English arms won under the leadership of this the third Prince of Wales. Pity it was, the throne never received one so well fitted to fill it with glory; he died ere his time came to hold the sceptre. Then came Richard of Bordeaux afterwards the unfortunate Richard II. Henry of Monmouth, of the House of Lancaster, who learned the art of war in suppressing the rebellion of Owen Glendower. Edward of Westminster, with whose murder after the battle of Tewkesbury came the downfall of the House of Lancaster. Then appeared Edward of the Sanctuary of the House of York, who was murdered in the Tower in his boyhood at the instance of the ambitious Richard of Gloucester, whose own son, Edward of Middleham, never lived to fill the throne so foully obtained for him by his father. Arthur of Winchester died young, and gave place to his brother Henry of Greenwich, afterwards the noted Henry VIII., the first of the Tudors. The blood of the ancient British kings thus flowed through an English monarch's veins. Edward the Sixth never was created Prince of Wales, so the title shifts to the Stuarts, and Henry Frederick of Sterling, son of James the First of England, bears it for a while, and dies young. Of him Lord Campbell thinks it was well for British Liberty that he did not live to fill the throne of his father, "for" says his lordship, "if he had survived and shown the genius for war of which he had given manifestation, such battles as Edge Hill, Newbury, and Naseby would probably have had a different result, and the Long Parliament would have been the last that would ever have assembled in England." After his death, the title was bestowed upon the ill-starred Charles, who expiated on the scaffold his attempts upon the liberties of the people. Charles the Second was the last Prince of Wales of the Stuarts acknowledged in England. The next Prince is George Augustus of the House of Hanover, who occupied the throne as George II. Frederick, his son, died as Prince of Wales. George William Frederick the son of the latter, was the third of the House of Hanover who bore the title; he it was who, upon coming to the throne as George III., in his first speech to the nation, made use of the famous words, "Born and educated in this country, I glory in the name of Briton." George Augustus Frederick, afterwards George IV., one of the greatest scamps of his time, though not a bad fellow at heart, was the last Prince of the name until the birth of H. R. H. Albert Edward Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of Chester, Carrick and Dublin, Baron Renfrew and Lord of the Isles, K. G. and Heir apparent to the throne of England, who was born at Buckingham Palace on the 9th November, 1841. What a long roll of predecessors greets the eye of the young Prince in his country's history! and how many and what varied lessons he may receive from the contemplation of their career. Much is there for him to avoid and take warning by, but at the same time the noble example given by many of his youthful predecessors may be accepted without hesitation and with profit. And what an estate is he heir to! Whatever may be said of those who have filled the throne since the days of Edward of Carnarvon, this at least cannot be laid to their charge that they have been faithless stewards of the trust imposed upon them. The first Prince of Wales held sway over England and Wales, a small portion of the South of Scotland, a precarious footing in a few towns in Ireland, and received homage for part of France. America was not then discovered, India and China were known only by reputation, and the knowledge acquired from classic authors. Africa remained uncircumnavigated from the days of the Phoenecians. Australia and the Isles of the Pacific were undisturbed and unknown save by the Polynesian savages. The map of the world was a huge blank with the exception of small portions of the three olden continents. So it was with respect to the sciences and arts. Printing was as yet undiscovered. Chemistry was regarded as necromancy, and used only by visionaries. Electricity had not advanced beyond the first step. The wonderful power of steam remained unapplied and practically unknown. Astronomy was studied in Europe only as astrology, and as a consequence navigation was nothing more than the art of coasting. But what a revolution in all these conditions between the time of the birth of the first Prince of Wales in 1284, and that of our present Prince! and what a part has England not had in producing it. As the world has grown in knowledge in the arts and sciences, so has England grown in power, in wealth and intelligence; so have her possessions increased. Her princes and her kings from early days downward have not only beheld all these wonderful changes, but have been actors in them through their subjects. Those three little isles of western Europe have peopled North America, and part of South America, Australia, New Zealand and parts of Africa and Asia. From the small estate of England, parts of Scotland, Ireland, and France, which the first English Princes of Wales held to the mighty Empire that today owns the sway of the mother of Albert Edward, is so vast a leap that the mind can only take it in by degrees. One hears and reads of the mighty Empire of Rome and Macedon—of their power and grandeur—but what were they in extent or in might, in wealth or in intelligence, when compared with the Empire whose flag flies over us? From the extreme north of the habitable world, where the Esquimaux contends for mastery with the Polar bear, to the mighty continent of the other hemisphere, belting the globe from east to west with a chain of dependencies, extends this vast Empire, on which the sun never sets. No one can more truly than the British subject lay claim to the term cosmopolitan. Go where he will he is at home. His ships sail to, and his tongue is spoken in every port in the world. Sixty different dependencies own his flag. The representative race of the world—the Caucasian, the African, the red Indian of America, the yellow Mongolian, and the brown Malay—all find a home under the rule of our Sovereign.

The Tower of Babel might recognize a majority of its old acquaintances among the tongues spoken by her Majesty's subjects. Her palaces are not only in the chief city of the greatest empire, but in the capital of the commercial world, in the mart of all nations. What proud thoughts must fill the mind of our young Prince as he beholds the pinnacle which he will occupy as King of the British Empire! What a magnificent estate he is heir to! And no wonder is it if we, who shall one day perhaps owe him fealty, desire to testify the feelings with which we behold him attain to manhood's estate by something more than mere expressions of satisfaction and pleasure. Do we wish to do honor to any man of note, to a distinguished visitor, our desires take an active and demonstrative form. We desire thus to do him honor whose majority we celebrate. We, of this remote part of the world—one of the last-born Colonies, but not one of the least—desire to unite our voice with those of our fellow-subjects over the broad face of the globe and declare our unmingled satisfaction that he who is to be our future monarch has passed his youth with honor to himself and the nation. As long as he thus continues to act so long will he be personally respected and honored by all, apart from the respect due to the office which he is to fill. We trust, then, that all our citizens will act with perfect unanimity in celebrating the majority of the young Prince to-day. Let there be no half-way measures. Put Victoria in a holiday garb in earnest.

Supreme Court.

[BEFORE CAMERON, C. J.—IN EQUITY.]

Foucault vs. Eckstein.—Lot 468 Victoria City. Second day.

Mr. Ring and Mr. McCreight, instructed by Mr. Dennes, for the plaintiff.

The Attorney General, instructed by Mr. Drake, for the defendant.

The Attorney General concluded his argument in support of the motion of the defendant to dissolve the Injunction obtained by the plaintiff in this suit.

Mr. Ring commenced his argument in opposition to the motion, and had not concluded his address when the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Wednesday next.

Foucault vs. Eckstein.—Mr. Ring and Mr. McCreight, instructed by Mr. Dennes, for the plaintiff. Mr. Cary, instructed by Mr. Drake, for defendant.

In this suit a bill had been filed by the plaintiff and an Injunction obtained by him to restrain the defendant from dealing with lot 468 Victoria Town.

The Attorney-General on behalf of defendant, moved to dissolve the Injunction, and had not concluded his argument when the Court adjourned the further hearing until Friday next.

CITY COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, Nov. 7, 1862.

The Council met at 7:15 p. m. Present—His Worship the Mayor, and a full Board.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following was first read, with the accompanying petition:

VICTORIA, V. I., Nov. 5th.

To the Worshipful the Mayor and Councillors of Victoria:

GENTLEMEN;

The undersigned citizens of Victoria, respectfully petition your honorable body that they may be permitted to erect a house on Chatham street, and have the privilege of opening the same as a Dance House, subject to the regulations in force during last winter.

The accompanying petition addressed to the Commissioner of Police is enclosed for the inspection of your honorable body.

GEORGE COLLINS.
JAMES McCLUSKEY.

(Copy.)

VICTORIA, V. I., Nov. 1st, 1862.

To Aug. F. Pemberton Esq.:

We, the undersigned inhabitants of the City of Victoria, do pray and request you that you may give George Collins and James McCluskey the power and authority to open a "Dance House" as we think it will be a benefit to the City in retaining the miners here, as they all bespeak of some such place of amusement.

To the above document were attached copies of signatures, which we append, as calculated to show who are the supporters of the movement.

C. L. Wolf, James Roos, K. Cansland, M. Harmann, John C. Keenan, W. Wene, B. Isaacs, James G. Marks, C. Eldershanks, Levy Raplan, H. Cohen, W. Barry, M. Cohen, E. Layoeras, J. Kibbs, S. Shannon, M. Day, J. Fritgett, R. A. Mountfeot, J. Linton, T. Ormond, Edward Mullan, J. Johnston, H. H. Holmes, John Brooks, G. R. Jameson, John Heury, Joseph Lyen, Isaac Levy, Andy Heslop, Isaiah Cohen, F. H. Miller, James Roberts, H. John Stephens, Jas. W. Wallace, Andred Wright, Niel Morrison, W. H. Marshall, Charles Lane, George Balls, Captain Daniel Adams, Joseph Moore, M. Koshland, James Thompson, Abe Moylier, Lambert, Joseph Smith, Andrew Gill, Charles Bomassen, Peter Bradley, Henry Smith, A. Noltemier, James Peterson, Michael Baun, J. Ranishfeger, Geo. Brusk, Joseph Pratt, A. Esler, John Lambert, James Wilson, John Velatts, John Jonn Jones, Geo. Bucks, Geo. Smith, Peter Funk, Thomas Wilson, Arle Fortunado, Wm. Young, William Colligen, Giovanni Carsareth, J. Bridges, Mark Taylor, Gioveden, J. Baptiste, Thomas Butcher, Chas. Huson, John Gilbert.

Mr. Hicks moved that the motion be referred to the Mayor to determine. Seconded by Mr. Stronach.

Mr. Copland (speaking under a misapprehension of the purport of the motion) said that he objected to the matter being referred to the Police Magistrate, who in this instance, for once, had very properly referred the application to the Council. The Police Magistrate, who was a clergyman, had formerly sanctioned it, but that was no reason that the Council should. He then proposed that the petition be rejected, but withdrew his amendment, when he appreciated the intent of the resolution.

The Council generally spoke in condemnatory terms of the application, with the exception of Mr. Lewis, who thought that if conducted in a proper way, the existence of such an establishment as that petitioned for, might be of benefit to the town.

Mr. Hick's motion was then carried unanimously.

An invitation from His Excellency the Governor, requesting the pleasure of the company of His Worship and the City Council at the forthcoming ball was then read.

On the motion of Mr. Lewis, it was resolved that the Clerk be requested to return a suitable reply, accepting the invitation.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Copland moved that D. Babington Ring, Esq., M. P. be requested to bring in the bill containing the additions asked to the Incorporation Act, and to watch the progress of the same through the House of of Assembly.

Mr. Hicks objected to Mr Ring, he being member for Nanaimo not Victoria.

Mr. Reid thought it was almost an affront to Mr Franklin and moved that his name be added.

Mr. Copland accepted the addition.

Mr. Stronach said that there were two members for Victoria Town sitting in the House, and nothing would be lost by courtesy. He then moved as an amendment that Messrs. Franklin and Cary be requested to introduce and support the said bill.

Seconded by Mr. Searby and carried.

Mr. Copland then moved that the Mayor be authorised to order the repair of certain deficiences in the Rock Bay Bridge.

Some discussion ensued upon the points of the Corporation having as yet no money, and the bridges not having been handed over to them, after which Mr. Copland withdrew his motion and proposed the following:

That His Worship the Mayor represent to the Government the dangerous condition of the Rock Bay Bridge, and the necessity for its being repaired forthwith, which was carried unanimously.

REPORTS.

The report of the committee appointed to define the duties of the Assessor was read a second time, and, on the motion of Mr. Hicks, deferred for final reading until the next meeting.

Mr. Copland, who had been authorized to obtain a suitable press for the corporation seal, reported that he had ordered one to be made at the cost of $50, and that the work would be completed in a week.

Mr. Searby reported that the Council's petition with respect to clemency being extended to deserving prisoners at the forthcoming holiday, had been most favorably received. His Excellency also said that he had decided upon adopting such a course before he received the address of the Council.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The Council then went into Committee of the Whole upon Ways and Means, Councillor Reid in the chair.

Mr. Copland drew the attention of the Committee to section XXII of the Corporation Act, which provides that "A resolution devoting any portion of the municipal funds to any of the purposes aforesaid, shall be passed by the vote of at least four members, at a meeting where at least five members shall be present; such resolution shall be afterwards confirmed, etc.," and objected to the items passed at a previous meeting, because in some cases four members had not voted.

The other Councillors conceded the point, and it was resolved to consider every item again *seriatim.*

After some items had been passed, the question was again raised, when Mr. Stronach, having discovered the true meaning of the section, pointed out that the restriction referred to the appropriation of funds, not the levying of taxes.

The Committee then reported progress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A communication received from some parties requesting permission temporarily to remove a sidewalk, was granted.

Mr. Hicks gave notice that at the next meeting he would move that a by-law be passed defining the best means of arriving at a correct assessment of the property in the city.

The Council then adjourned until Friday evening next, at the usual hour.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, Nov. 6.

House met at 3:30 p. m. Present—The Speaker, and Messrs. Cary, Burnaby, Foster, Cocker, Southgate and Franklin.

ROCK BAY BRIDGE.

Mr. Foster drew the attention of the House to the dangerous condition of the Rock Bay Bridge. The railing that had been broken down was yet unrepaired, and passengers and vehicles had consequently been exposed to risk for the space of eight or nine days. If any accident should happen, the authorities would be liable to an action.

The Speaker enquired whether said bridge were within the precincts of the city.

Mr. Foster said that whoever was responsible had neglected to repair the deficiency.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the motion of Mr. Cary, the Road Bill was referred to a select Committee. Messrs. Cary, Burnaby, and Tolmie were appointed.

The House then went into Committee upon the Council amendments to the Stamp Act, Mr. Cocker in the chair. Several amendments were passed and others rejected.

Mr. Franklin and the Chairman were opposed to progress being reported, but a motion to that effect was carried.

Mr. Franklin, on behalf of the Select Committee, reported favorably upon the petition from the Gas Company, and Mr. Cocker gave notice that at the next sitting he would introduce a bill to authorise the Gas Company to make certain regulations.

The House then adjourned until this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FRIDAY, Nov. 7, 1862.

House met at 3:30 p. m. Present—The Speaker, and Messrs. Franklin, Cary, Trimble, Cocker, and Foster.

Mr. Cocker introduced a bill to define and confirm the terms under which the Victoria Gas Company shall supply gas and gas meters, and to authorise the said company to make by-laws to regulate such supply.

Mr. Franklin gave notice that at the next sitting he would move that the house draw up a congratulatory address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales upon attaining his majority.

Mr. Foster asked leave to bring in a bill to regulate the Weights and Measures in use in the colony.

The House then adjourned until Thursday next, the special business for the day being Mr. Ring's bill relating to Appeals against summary convictions, which was not gone into, owing to the absence of the hon. introducer, who did not arrive until after the adjournment of the sitting.

The Roman Question.

Another pamphlet has appeared on the "Roman question," it is called *La Capitel de l'Italie*; the author is M. François Potier. M. Potier is of opinion that "all the efforts of diplomatists for a compromise are chimerical so long as Italy maintains in its programme Rome for its capital. The Papacy could make no concession on this point without abdicating its Sovereignty." He is also convinced that "if the promoters of the Italian idea frankly give up placing at Rome the seat of Government, and if they admit the principle of the Pontificial Sovereignty, they would no longer find the papacy resisting the patriotic part of their aspirations. The Papacy would even co-operate with them by resuming its historic part of moderator among Christian Princes and protector of the independence of Italy." He denies the necessity of Italy fixing the seat of its Government at Rome, and contends that, far from securing the freedom and unity of Italy, it would endanger both. He suggests Ravenna as the proper capital. "Italy ought to be a modern idea, a Christian nation, like France and Spain, and not a poor imitation of the classical period. Christian Italy has ever had a capital; it was Ravenna on which the Duchy of Rome depended;—Ravenna, which for two centuries was the seat of the Government of the Exarchs, or Viceroys of Italy. The Italians who wish to be archæologists, but Christian archæologists, should take Ravenna for their capital. If they do not desire this, he suggests that the Italian parliament should choose by lot the name of the new capital. He admits there is no precedent for such a mode of proceeding, but this is no argument against it. "It would be a noble and touching spectacle to see the representatives of all the glorious cities of Italy laying their respective claims and their ancient rivalries on the altar of their country, closing all disputes, and calling upon a royal child, the presumptive heir to all the crowns, to draw from the ballot box the name of the future capital." M. Potier would prefer Naples, but for one reason:—"Naples, were it not on military grounds, would have greater claims than any other to the suffrages of all. Naples has double the population of Rome, three times that of Turin, four times that of Florence, and so far as population is worth anything, has that advantage. It is equally distant from the two extremities of Italy, from the northern frontier and the point of Sicily. Naples would be a splendid capital. But its magnificent position on the sea makes it weak. A few English or French vessels con'd at any moment reduce it to ashes. Now, unless the Italians aim at being soon masters of the sea, they ought not to desire for their capital a city without defences, constantly exposed to the insults of a squadron. Their national independence requires a sanctuary better protected against the forigner. They are expected to choose the site; it is their business to make it impregnable." The only solution of the problem is to build a new city, and make it the capital of Italy; and he quotes precedents in support of this view. "When Constantine became a Christian, he at once understood that the destinies of the empire were changed, and that at Rome there was a majesty greater than his. But, not wishing to be second in Rome, he founded at Byzantium the seat of his empire. It is the fashion to speak with disdain of the empire of Constantine; yet a work which has lasted 11 centuries, and which may again acquire new life, has a right to respect from history. When Peter the Great, on his return from his travels in the countries of the West, resolved to make of Russia a modern and European nation, he despaired of accomplishing his work by reason of the traditions associated with the old Asiatic city of Moscow. He founded St. Petersburg, and his doing so was one of the most remarkable traits of his genius. When, after the victory which secured their independence, and which had been aided by French arms, the United States of America became a nation, the Congress did not choose for a capital Boston, or Philadelphia, New York or Charleston. It founded a city to be the seat of Government and gave it the glorious name of Washington. Alas! where is the Italian Washington worthy of giving his name to the capital of Italy?" But, whatever be said of a new capital, M. Potier is decidedly of opinion that it must not be Rome. "The same majesty which at Rome drove away the first Christian Cæsar drives away the first King of Italy. Rome is still the centre of the world, not that of a nation. Whoever wishes to found an Italy should leave Rome to the Pontiff, and seek a capital elsewhere."—*London Times.*

Demoralization of the Federal Army.

Our readers may remember that when McClellan retreated from Richmond, and fell back on Washington, Gen. Pope's star was in the ascendant, whilst many presumed that the star of McClellan had set. But the New York correspondent of the *Bulletin*, under date of September 22, shows that such was not the case. He says that the Cabinet transferred the army to Pope regiment by regiment, till McClellan had only a hundred men left—nothing but his staff. Our telegrams reported the supersedure of McClellan, but details were not explained. They afterward proved his restoration, but did not explain how. The following extracts from the *Bulletin's* correspondent explains the whole matter, showing to what a deplorable state of demoralization the great army of the Potomac had been reduced:

It was on Saturday, the 30th of August, that McClellan's body-guard was sent away from him. Within three days, to wit, on the 2d September, he was called upon by the President to again take chief command in the field. In the brief interval Pope had been defeated and compelled to execute a retreat which failed of being a rout only because of the experience of the troops disciplined under McClellan's eye. As already stated, these veterans came back to the Potomac, disheartened, discouraged, disgusted. They started out to meet the enemy and win a victory; they felt that they had been led by imbecility and treachery to defeat and disgrace. Who shall measure the agony of humiliation suffered by brave men, fighting "their own" battle, who felt that they had lost because treason and stupidity had thrown away the rich fruits of all their sacrifices and toil? Many of them found their way back to Washington again, and the scenes succeeding the first battle of Bull Run were repeated. *So utterly demoralized were they, that no dread of punishment could restrain them or compel them to observe the discipline essential to their slightest control.* At and near Alexandria, over 10,000 of them threw down their arms, declaring that no matter what fate awaited them, they would never consent to shoulder a musket again at command of Pope or McDowell—the former of whom they truthfully denounced as a pompous fool, and the latter (falsely, I fully believe) as a traitor. In common with the whole army, they clamored for McClellan as their leader, or Burnside; but the first named was their choice. At Alexandria this mutinous spirit among the exasperated soldiers was in danger of breaking out in offensive violence; but Gen. McClellan went in person among the men rebuking their impatience, challenged them to remembrance of a soldier's first duty—subordination—and calmed them down.

In the meantime the enemy was pressing over into Maryland, and within a few days at most might be expected to be forcing their way into Pennsylvania, if not into the National Capital itself. The disorganized, demoralized army of Pope was in no condition to offer effective resistance to the rebel approach. The President sent for McClellan, desired to place him again in command and begged him to do his best to save the country in her hour of extreme peril. The gallant patriot needed no urging. As ever, he was ready to serve as chief, or as the lowest subordinate—just as he could be made most useful. He availed himself of the occasion, however, to point out the now self-evident evil of civil interference in military plans, and to extort from the President a promise that there should be no more of it, but that General Halleck, who understood the subject and could appreciate the military position of affairs, should alone direct military movements. This done, he at once undertook the task of reorganizing the army. As regiment after regiment crossed the Long Bridge into Washington, it was met by the cheering intelligence that their loved and tried chieftain was about to lead them again against the enemy. Shout upon shout attested their joy. The demoralized mob, as if by magic, again was transformed into efficient, confident, and brave soldiers. For a few days McClellan reviewed these regiments as they passed rapidly through his hands. The new troops just arrived were judiciously sandwiched by regiments between the veterans, and thus they were shoved promptly off on the road to Maryland to meet the confidently advancing foe. What they have accomplished since then, let the campaign in Maryland, the heights of South Mountain and the blood-stained waters of Antietam creek tell, as they will through all time.

A CHANGE OF TONE.—The Sacramento *Union* is one of the most prominent Union papers on the coast, and it has heretofore expressed the fullest confidence in Mr. Lincoln's management of the war, and bestowed upon the Administration unmixed praise. That confidence would seem now to be weakened by recent events, judging from the following extract:

The outrageous mismanagement of the war for the past four months, with the horrible slaughter of the Union soldiers, in battles followed by no adequate results, will also add strength to the ranks of the opposition to the Administration and the war. The effect is naturally to discourage the hopes and destroy the enthusiasm of the people, and unless a change in policy and management follows, and that at an early day, there is danger that the people may gradually withdraw their confidence from the Administration. The people have furnished the nation with men and means amply sufficient to crush this rebellion, and all they ask of the Government is, that they shall be so employed as to accomplish that end. They are sorely grieved at the management which resulted in the comparative destruction of the splendid army of the Potomac, and the loss of several hundred millions of dollars without accomplishing the end for which that mighty army was formed. To repeat that terrible expensive experiment in life, treasure and national reputation, would come near proving fatal to the life of the republic.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, November 11, 1862.

Lighthouse at the Mouth of our Harbor.

When Capt. Nagle was in charge of the Harbor Master's Department, he at a very considerable personal expense and labor, erected a beacon on McLaughlin's Point. It was kept burning for a considerable time, and vessels frequenting our harbor were greatly assisted in entering it in the night. Mr. Waddington subsequently introduced a bill into the Assembly with the object of erecting a lighthouse in the place of the beacon. But means were found to prevent the passage of the bill; and none were voted to keep the beacon light burning. Since, the vessels entering our port at night, have had to creep in the best way they could, and generally with more or less risk. In the discussion that has arisen on the subject, it has been proposed to erect a lighthouse, if erected at all, on Work's Island, an island lying off the western side of the mouth of our harbor. Practical men—pilots and gentlemen either in, or retired from, the merchant service, speak unfavorably of Work's Island as a lighthouse location. They unanimously—so far as we are able to judge—prefer McLaughlin's Point where the beacon was erected by Capt. Nagle. Naval officers, it is said, object to a lighthouse at the mouth of our harbor on the ground of interference with the light on Fisguard Island—supposing, possibly, that it might be the means of deceiving Her Majesty's vessels in making Esquimalt. In fact, naval preferences for Esquimalt have never been disguised. It may have been—doubtless was an error in selecting the shores of Victoria harbor as the site of a great commercial mart in preference to Esquimalt, and so far the naval authorities may be perfectly correct in throwing their weight in the scale in favor of Esquimalt. But the selection has been made; here we have built our town—here will be the commercial *entrepot* of North West America—here it will remain—and we as a practical people ought to study to make the approaches from the sea as safe as engineering skill can make it. Whatever our harbor may lack in improvements—however slow our government may be in improving it—there ought to be no blinking the fact that a lighthouse is required on McLaughlin's Point.

It does not require a light of such power as that on Race Rock nor at Fisguard Island. A light that can be seen four or five miles off is powerful enough for our purpose. It will accommodate vessels coming from the east. It is for their accommodation chiefly, though not wholly. Vessels coming in around Race Rocks can sight Fisguard Light, and after running for it can always keep it in view, except they run too close inland and put Albert Head between them, then the light changes from a white into red; and when they get off the mouth of Esquimalt they can run along the coast till they come to our harbor. But it is with great difficulty, and not without risk, that that is done in dark nights. The risk of vessels coming from Puget Sound is not so great as formerly, as they have to clear at Port Angeles; but when they cleared at Port Townsend, the risk was very serious. Vessels arriving from Nanaimo, New Westminster,—from anywhere out of the Gulf of Georgia, or through the Haro Canal, experience a difficulty—encounter a risk in entering our harbor—from the moment they round Trial Island. This is indisputable. Our harbor is literally shut. The character of the land marks is such that experienced mariners only can enter. In fact every one remembers the loss of the Glimpse, how she mistook Clover Point for the mouth of our harbor, and how steamers have run by and made Esquimalt, unable to make out the entrance to our harbor. Vessels coming round Trial Island canno: see Fisguard Light except they keep well off from the land. As a matter of course then, to add greater security to shipping entering the harbor from the east, we require a light-house on McLaughlin's Point. Every person who has a solid—a fixed interest in this town—feels a deep interest in this subject, and desires that the approaches to our harbor may be as safe and free from risk as nautical and engineering skill can make them.

A Reform Auxiliary.

Our infantile cotemporary, in its zeal to promote the interests of the Reform party, does not seem to like altogether the brief "*Not So*," suggested in an item in our issue the other day, to the effect that its statement that "the Reform party was defunct," is incorrect. We stated that the party possessed more vitality than ever before; and we are happy to note that our cotemporary concurs in that statement yesterday, which is a proof that its first statement was not reliable. Its language yesterday is: "We are well aware that a vast majority of the people urgently desire very general and sweeping reforms in every department of government." We want no stronger proof than this of the truth of our remark that the party now possesses more vitality than ever before. That granted, certainly our cotemporary does not claim to have been the means of bringing the body of the people to such a conclusion? Its brief career does not afford ground for such an extraordinary conclusion. Such a result could not have been achieved by a half-dozen issues of our infantile cotemporary. Moreover, a very marked proof of what we alleged in the item "Not so," may be found in the fact that the *Chronicle* has chosen to support the Reform side rather than the Obstructive, or at least it *professes* to support that party. Were the Reform party defunct, we scarcely believe that our cotemporary would profess to appear as its exponent. There is something so illogical, so unreasonable in such a deduction, that we reject it *in toto*. Practical newspaper conductors supporting the views of a defunct party! No! never! In truth, then, the party—the Reform party—still lives. Through our item, our cotemporary has corrected its data—made a discovery in local politics. We are glad of it. If a consistent advocate, it may do some good. After four years spent in the advocacy of reform principles, it is very gratifying to us to observe the rise of new stars in the Reform firmament. It shows that our labor has not been without its effect. Nothing invented now-a-days escapes the hand of the imitator. Some efforts at copying the original are more clumsy than others. Some copies are very imperfect, bearing about the same resemblance to the original that a Chinese watch does to an English patent lever. But clumsily imitated or not matters not, so long as the public are not deceived—so long as deception be not the object of the imitator. Assuming that our cotemporary had no wish to deceive the public when it stated the Reform party was defunct—assuming that it had no ulterior object to serve either on its own part or in behalf of the enemies of Reform, we naturally excuse the error it has fallen into. Too much zeal is ultraism; and politicians who are too ultra serve the opposing party rather than their own. In this way our cotemporary, whilst *professing* friendship to the Reform party, is practically *serving* the Ins rather than the Outs. Perhaps if a reform in this particular began with our cotemporary, it would prove a better auxiliary to the reform party.

Hill Diggings.

The "Hill Diggings" of California have been found to exist through the Counties of Bute, the eastern part of Yuba, Sierra, Nevada, Placer, Eldorado, Calaveras and Toulumna Counties, and exhibits evidence of being the oldest of the placer diggings. These diggings appear to have an average width of four miles, with an elevation of four thousand feet above the level of the sea.

From the excavations which have been made upon this range, there are abundant avidance that an ancient stream flowed through this section of the country, and in a direction parallel with its then existing mountain ranges, and the extensive mining operations conducted on the southeast part of Sierra county on this range, have been the means of demonstrating this fact, which had been heretofore strongly suspected only. The outlines of its banks are very definately marked throughout the entire length of the formation, and its former bed filled in many places with a volcanic sand and ashes which probably accomplished its displacement.

In the county Sierra those peculiarities are but observed in the vicinity, and for ten miles west of Downieville, the hills are covered with a volcanic deposit, which may be conveniently inspected on all the hills and ravines surrounding Yumanno, on Oregon Creek—the volcanic deposit is here found to the depth of 60 feet.

The displacement of this ancient stream and subsequent filling up of its bed, affords a new and interesting field for the operations of the placer miner. The peculiarities which characterize this formation and distinguish it from all others in the state, are the following: The boulders found throughout its entire extent, are very uniform in their character, and are composed of quartz exclusively (or nearly so,) which has a blue-ish watery color in the mass, constituting nearly ninety per cent. of all the stones found. They are invested by a dull deep blue earthly material highly charged with pyrites, which in most cases is as firm as the rocks themselves, making it extremely laborious and difficult in driving shafts or adits. The gold is contained in this mixture for a distance of six or eight feet above the bed rock, where it is coa rse and generally rough. This gold assays high and brings the best prices. It has a pale dusty appearance, which is due to a small quantity of arsenical pyrites which adhere to its surface, and which is found in considerable quantities in the matrix containing the gold.

To define more particularly the position of this formation, both geographically and geologically, we will follow more particularly the outlines of its ancient streams and some few of the localities now situated upon it. On the South Fork of Feather River opposite to Sailors Bar, and east of this locality for three miles, it is found in the form of small flats on the sides of hills declining to the west, bearing to the south it is met with at a short distance from Goodyer's Bar, again at Yumanno, on Oregon Creek Still further south at Minelva's, Camps Seco, Smith's and Kanaka Flats, crossing the Middle Yuba, it is found at Orleana Flat, Morris Flat, and New Flat, thence across the South Yubs, by the town of Eureka, Warrington and at Poor Man's Creek, and at Mule Spring, crossing Bear River, it is again met with at each side of the American Forks, and is particularly well developed in the vicinity of Sarahaville, extending from thence to Georgetown, and so on through Calaveras and Toulumne counties. Table Mountain, Toulumne county, is the extremity south of the blue range or lead, which constitute the Hill Diggings of California.

P. CADELL, Mining Agt.

CATHOLIC OPINION.—Nearly all of the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops who have recently returned from Rome embrace the occasion of their first sermon to their people to allude to the state of the country and the duty of its citizens. Archbishop Purcell, whose coadjutor and probable successor is a brother to Gen. Rosekrans, delivered a discourse in the Cathedral at Cincinnati recently, in which he dwelt upon the necessity of preserving the unity of our nation against the despotisms of Europe, and especially against the machinations of England.—*Monitor.*

POPULATION OF PORTLAND.—The *Oregonian* from a recent census, sums up the population of that city as follows:—Males, 21 years and upwards, 1,110; over 10, and under 21, 223; 10 years and under, 488; Females, 18 years and upwards, 736; from 10 to 18, 210; under 10 years, 488. Colored males, 34; females, 13; both sexes under 10 years of age, 5. Chinese males, 36; females, 17. Floating population estimated at 700. Total population, 4,057.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, Nov. 8th, 1862.

Police Court.

Edward Brown was charged by Robert Reid with stealing a gold watch and chain, and John Sinclaire was charged by the Superintendent of Police with receiving the same, knowing it to be stolen.

Robert Reid said he was in the Fashion Hotel the previous evening, when the prisoner took the watch from his person, and subsequently pawned it for the sum of $50. He affirmed that the prisoner had taken it without his permission or sanction.

From the evidence of a witness it seems that a match had been made for a race between two horses for $250, and a sum of $70 put up, to be forfeited if the balance was not subscribed in 20 minutes.

The prisoner and prosecutor were concerned in the match against the witness. Witness saw Brown go to Reid and take his watch from his pocket, and bringing it to him, saying, "Take this watch for $50." He replied, "I'll accept it as security if Reid *soaks* it to me." Reid objected, and took the watch away from the prisoner. The prisoner then retook it—the prosecutor (in witness' opinion) releasing his hold to avoid the risk of its being broken.

The Superintendent said that he had arrested the prisoner Sinclaire upon information which he had received of his having advanced $50 upon the watch, knowing the same to be stolen.

Sinclaire, notwithstanding the warning of the magistrate, stated that he had advanced $50 upon the article. The prisoners were both remanded for three days.

Peter Farrell was charged by Mr. Manetta, proprietor of the Oriental Saloon, with creating a disturbance in his house and kicking him; also with breaking a glass door, value $6.

The charge was fully proved; and the prisoner, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to a fine of 50s., the amount of damage to be deducted and go to the complainant.

Lawrence Dolin was charged by John Rosenburg with creating a disturbance in a house under his charge.

He testified that the prisoner had entered a shanty which was under his charge, and having ejected two squaws who occupied it, taken possession of their bed and gone to sleep, upon which he summoned a policeman and had him conveyed to jail upon the above charge.

Mr. Pemberton dismissed the charge as one he could not entertain.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Yesterday afternoon a poor wretch named Davis, at one time a lawyer in our city courts, and also known as "F. F. D.," an occasional correspondent of the now defunct *Press*, attempted to put an end to his existence by the double agency of knife and poison. A man who was walking through the cemetery grounds had his attention directed to a number of fresh blood spots on the grass, and on looking a little farther, discovered the unfortunate creature lying on the ground in a very exhausted state, the blood flowing freely from a hideous gash in his left arm, just below the elbow. A razor and two empty bottles marked "laudenum" were found by his side. Information was at once given to the police, and he was conveyed to the jail, where the wound was speedily dressed by Dr. Dickson. A powerful emetic was also administered, as Davis stated that he had swallowed the contents of the two phials. When questioned as to his motive for committing the rash act, he said that he was weary of life, but when the doctor uncovered the wounded arm, and the fresh blood welled from the gaping wound, he seemed to repent of his folly, and appeared extremely solicitous to have it properly dressed. The cut is not a serious one, none of the arteries or sinews being severed, and the doctor thinks that with ordinary care he will soon recover.

☞ At the annual meeting of the Union Hook and Ladder Company last evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing year. D. A. Edgar, Foreman; Messrs. Halsey and H. Thain, first and second Assistants; W. J. Livock, Secretary, and W. Culverwell, Assistant ditto; C. W. Wallace, Treasurer; H. N. Cohen, Steward; Messrs. McKay, Grancini, McCrea, Jackson, and Woll, Standing Committee, and McKay, Bayley, and Homfray, Auditing Committee.

MONSTER VEGETABLES.—Our observation was attracted yesterday by the large size of some potatoes being hawked about for sale by Cowichan Indians. Ten of them (which filled a bucket) together weighed 11½ lbs. The diameters of the largest were 7½ inches and 3½ inches, the weight of the individuals being about 1-¾ lbs. They were grown in the potatoe patches of the Indians at Cowichan.

PRISON REPORT.—The gaoler, yesterday morning, reported a total of 35 prisoners, two being insane and one confined for debt. Three were at large on bail. The debtor is Mr. C. L. Miller, who was incarcerated by the Sheriff by virtue of a warrant of commitment for ten days' inprisonment issued from the Supreme Court of Civil Justice.

FROM COMAX.—H. M. gunboat Grappler arrived from the Comax district on Thursday evening last. Everything is progressing favorably at the settlement. No passengers were brought down.

FOR COWICHAN.—The schooner Trader sailed for Cowichan yesterday morning, with a full load of provisions, etc., for the use of the settlers there.

IMPORTS OF LUMBER.—The schooner Toando sailed on Saturday morning for Port Gamble, where she will load with lumber for Messrs. J. G. Jackson & Co., of this city.

MONDAY, Nov. 10, 1862.

Police Court.

James and Nathaniel N. DeYoung were charged with conspiring with Thomas Odell to defeat the ends of justice.

Mr. Ring, instructed by Mr. Dennes, appeared for the Messrs. DeYoung, and Mr. Bishop to watch the case on behalf of Odell, who, suffering under an attack of *delirium tremens*, was too ill to come into Court.

Officer Crowley and Mr. Culverwell were subjected to a rigid cross-examination by Mr. Ring, but though much mirth was created, no facts of any importance were elicited.

Several witnesses were called for the defence, among whom was William Plaskitt, who testified that he had driven the Messrs. DeYoung, Odell, and a tall man (whom he only knew by the cognomen of "Bill,") to Esquimalt on the night in question. The night was cold and the cover of the wagon was down. After Mr. Ring addressing the Bench at some length, Mr. Pemberton fully committed all three prisoners for trial. The DeYoungs were subsequently liberated on bail, a deposit of $500 for each being accepted.

Dennis McCarthy, arrested without a warrant, as a suspicious character, was brought up on that charge. Mr. Bishop appeared for the defence. The Superintendent of Police and Sergeant Blake testified that the accused was constantly out late at nights. The police supposed him to carry concealed weapons. Witnesses were called to prove that the accused had occupied a room in the Fashion Hotel for a long time past, and moreover had paid for it. He was then discharged.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTHDAY.—In honor of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales having yesterday attained his majority, to-day will be generally observed as a public holiday. A procession, to be formed at half-past nine, will start at ten o'clock, and proceed, headed by a band, to Beacon Hill, returning after the races by a different route. H. M. S. Hecate will steam into Victoria Harbor during the morning, and at noon will fire a royal salute. This will be returned by four howitzers in front of the government buildings, that will be landed from the Hecate and manned by bluejackets. The ships of war lying at Esquimalt will, of course, salute at 12 o'clock, and it is probable that the U. S. steamer Shubrick will arrive at Victoria time to take part in the general demonstrations of rejoicing. In the evening a dinner will take place at the Lyceum Hall, Government street, which will be largely attended. A temporary gallery has been erected at one end of the Hall for the accommodation of ladies. A band will also be present to enliven by appropriate airs the sentiment of each toast. The Hall has been most tastefully decorated—flags of every State upon the Pacific coast of North and South America adorning the walls. In the evening many houses in town will be illuminated, and bonfires made on Beacon Hill and Hospital Point. The committee of Management have been actively engaged during the short time that has elapsed since their appointment, and doubtless their efforts will give satisfaction. It is to be hoped that all classes and nationalities will unite in rendering to-day's celebration worthy of the occasion.

ARRIVALS.—The bark East Lothian, Capt. Craigie, arrived yesterday afternoon from London. She has had a long passage, having been 160 days on the way. She had very rough weather off Cape Horn, with strong head winds; for three weeks she did not make a mile of headway. Since crossing the line, she has had very light winds....The bark W. B. Scranton, Capt. Black, arrived yesterday morning from San Francisco. She has been 12 days on the way. Capt. Black spoke the Ocean Bird, within two days of Victoria, bound in. She will probably arrive to-day. The W. B. Scranton brings 600 tons of freight, consigned to Messrs. Pickett & Co....The schooner Tolo also arrived yesterday morning, 28 days from San Francisco. She brings 150 tons of freight, consigned to Messrs. Pickett & Co.

FELTING AN ACTOR.—The man who was arrested on Friday night in the dress circle of the Theatre by officer Hooper, on the charge of creating a disturbance, was discharged on payment of the costs of arrest by the magistrate on Saturday morning, nothing being known against his character. It seems that he threw an apple at an actor who was leaving the stage, and struck a camphene lamp. The fortunately was not broken, and the offender was promptly arrested. Such demonstrations should be confined to other parts of the house, and every person admitted to the dress circle should be required to conduct himself in the manner expected of gentlemen in the presence of ladies. If rowdyism is permitted in this part of the house, the patronage of the fair sex must not be looked for by the company.

THOUGHTFUL GENEROSITY.—Our readers will be gratified to learn that the unfortunate inmates of two necessary establishments in the colony have not been forgotten in the general rejoicings of this day's holiday. His Worship the Mayor with his usual liberality will supply the prisoners in the jail with a good meal at his own expense, while his esteemed lady, the Mayoress, will in the appropriate character of Lady Bountiful, personally superintend the furnishing of a good dinner to the patients of the Royal Hospital.

AUCTION SALE.—On Saturday, at St. Ours' wharf, Mr. J. A. McCrea sold a quantity of oats, barley, flour, and candles ex brig E. W. Seyburn. The prices realized were as follows: oats, 165 bags at 2$\frac{3}{4}$; barley, 344 bags at $2 05c, 300 ditto at $2; flour, 100 bbls Golden Age, $6 05 to $6 50; 75 bbls National Mills, $6 25 to $6 50; candles, Gross & Deitrek's, 50 boxes at 20½c, ditto, Proctor & Gambles', 50 boxes at 20½c to 21$\frac{3}{4}$c, ditto, Secombs's, 50 boxes at 20½c.

FROM BENTINCK ARM.—Mr. John Morris, C. E., arrived last night in his whaleboat with ten others, from Bentinck Arm. About 30 men were assembled at Bella Coola awaiting the arrival of the Labouchere, at the time he left. He came down in twelve days, including stoppages.

FOR BUTE INLET.—The steamer Otter sailed on Saturday morning for Bute Inlet, to bring down Mr. Waddington and party. She will wait three days for the maud then return immediately.

RECOVERING.—We understand that F. F. Davis, who attempted to commit suicide last week, and who is now a patient in the Royal Hospital, is recovering from the effects of his wound, but is still very weak from loss of blood.

GETTING BETTER.—Thomas Odell, the unfortunate man now confined in jail on a criminal charge, was getting better yesterday evening. He has been suffering from a fit of the "horrors" during the last few days.

Town Boundaries.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—SIR: My attention was called the other day to the alterations which the House of Assembly recently made in the City Map of Victoria. Formerly its limits were well defined by a circle whose centre was the Old Fort. [Carroll's corner.—ED. COL.] Now by some ingenious contrivance it is made to extend in a northwest direction 9700 feet, while in a southerly direction it only extends 3500 feet, which leaves out the property of His Excellency the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Auditor General, the Sheriff of Victoria, and many others, all of whose property was within the city limits on the old official map. I have not the least objection to have the limits of the city extended to any size that the wisdom of the House of Assembly may think proper, but I must meet *decided objection* to having it so arranged that the property of wealthy and influential parties is to be left out, so as to enable them to elude paying the city rates. You will naturally inquire why I take such an interest in the city limits, and probably you may think I am a great philanthropist. I certainly take a very great interest in the city limits, without possessing the least particle of philanthropy, and the reason is that I own property in Victoria West, which was formerly in the District of Esquimalt, but by the late trick of legerdemain, I find my property placed within the limits of the city of Victoria. The concoctors of this beautiful scheme, I understand, were W. A. G. Young, Esq., the Colonial Secretary, Jos. D. Pemberton, Esq., Surveyor General, and George Hunter Cary, Esq, our upright, conscientious, and popular Attorney General.

In conclusion, I may add that where such a piece of injustice as this takes place in our very midst by men in authority in this colony, you cannot be surprised at the contempt which is universally felt towards those who ought to command the confidence and respect of their fellow-citizens.

I remain your ob'dt serv't.

J. NAGLE,

BAY VIEW, Victoria.

THE EXCITEMENT OF THE DAY.—The only excitable features of the town this hot day have been the crowds in front of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office on Commercial, and the People's Opposition Line office on Battery street. So great was the rush of steerage passengers more particularly, that the old line office had to be closed to keep them out—instructions as to the prices to be charged not having yet arrived from the East per telegraph. The office of the new line continues open, and several hundreds have visited it to-day—among others Washington H. being prominent. A few days ago the rates of passage by the opposition line were, as we stated:

For first-class cabin passage	$200 00
For second-class do	150 09
For steerage do	90 00

but to-day the price of passage in the steerage is up to $100. If the old line reduce their fare, the opposition will doubtless do likewise. From present indications it looks likely that the steerage passengers will hang back until almost the last moment, when there will be a tremendous rush, and unless the steamers are detained, which is not very likely, a good many of them will be left behind. Some of the crowd want to go for nothing, and others want to be paid into the bargain.

Since writing the above, we learn that the the old line have fixed their rates at the following figures:

Outside—first cabin	$267 00
Inside—second cabin	241 00
Second cabin	187 00
Steerage	133 00

—*S. F. Bulletin, Oct.* 20.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—The *Louisville Journal* thus comments on the measure of emancipation, and the proclamation of the President:

"We shall not stop now to discuss the character and tendency of this measure. Both are manifest. The one is as unwarrantable as the other is mischievous. The measure is wholly unauthorized and wholly pernicious. Though it cannot be executed in fact, and though its execution probably will never be seriously attempted, its moral influence will be decided and purely hurtful. So far as its own purpose is concerned, it is a mere *brutum fulmen*, but it will prove only too effectual for the purpose of the enemy. It is a gigantic usurpation, unrelieved by the promise of a solitary advantage however minute and faint, but on the contrary aggravated by the menace of great and unmixed evil. Kentucky cannot and will not acquiesce in this measure. Never! As little will she allow it to chill her devotion to the cause thus cruelly empervilled anew. The Government our fathers framed is one thing, and a thing above price; Abraham Lincoln, the temporary occupant of the Executive chair, is another thing, of comparatively little worth. * * * The loyalty of Kentucky is not to be shaken by any mad act of the President. If necessary she will resist the act, and aid in holding the actor to a just and lawful accountability, but she will never lift her own hand against the glorious fabric because he has blindly or criminally smitten it.

THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER ALABAMA.—The Alabama, or "290," is nearly 1000 tons burthen and 300 horse-power, and when she left the Mersey, she accomplished, under favorable circumstances, nearly 13 knots an hour. She is armed with a 100-pounder Blakely rifled gun forward, a 68-pounder smooth bore aft, and four 32-poundees. Her crew, all picked men, numbers 110. She will, probably, be heard of off Nassau and Charleston, opening a passage for vessels carrying munitions of war for the Confederate government. The Alabama took her armament on board in the Western Islands from the Bahamas steamer, notwithstanding a heavy sea which prevailed. She is considered to be quite a match for the Tuscarora, and is superior in speed. She can carry 21 days' coal. Late advices from New York state that the sloop of war Adirondac had been heavily armed, and despatched from Fortress Monroe to cruise in Bahamas waters. The Alabama's movements have caused a rise in war risks.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, November 11, 1862.

Views of Colonial Statesmen on Colonial Defences.

As a general thing, we are so much absorbed in our own pursuits and in the development of our own interests, that we have not much time to pay any great attention to the politics of other countries. Our new country, our gold mines, are to us objects of primary importance. Our politics, crude though they be, are yet sufficient to call for the first place in our thoughts. Nevertheless the doings and sayings of our fellow colonists in Eastern America are of sufficient interest to most of us to require sometimes more than a casual glance. More particularly has this been the case of late, when questions have arisen which have such a universal bearing upon the connection existing between parent countries and their colonies,—when doctrines which more or less affect us have been promulgated and discussed both at home in England and in her dependencies on the western side of the Atlantic. The bond of sympathy which subsists betwen us and the eastern provinces, not only as subjects of the one crown but as colonists, must make us desirous of knowing what are their feelings and their views upon a subject of such vital interest.

The Convention at Quebec from the three Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Canada, formed for the purpose of coming to an understanding on the subject of an Intercolonial Railway, has been the occasion of bringing together the leading men and Governors of the three Provinces. After the business which called them together was concluded, the parties proceeded westward through the Province of Canada, Lord Mulgrave in company with the Governor General visiting all the principal cities as far west as London. Several of the other members of the Convention were invited to a Reform dinner given at Port Robinson in honor of the election of Mr. Currie as member for the Niagara division of the Legislative Council. Among those who attended were the hon. Joseph Howe, Premier of Nova Scotia, well known for many years to English statesmen as an able specimen of a Colonist; the hon. Mr. Foley, the hon. T. D. McGee, and the hon. Mr. Macdougal, members of the Government of Canada, and several other colonial celebrities. The occasion was not so remarkable and interesting to us as a political party display as for the exhibition of the views of prominent Colonial statesmen on subjects which concern us as a dependency of the British Crown. Mr. Howe, in his speech alluding to the Colonial Defence question in England, said, "He had a high opinion of Canada and of the men of Canada, but certain parties in the old country had recently presented them in a new light. Some two or three members of the House of Peers, some two or three erudite commoners in the Lower House, one professor at a University, and two or three editors of newspapers, had set themselves to propagate this idea, that the men of Canada are cravens and cowards, and that the women of Canada were not worth defending. Did he believe it? No! and he would tell them that Nova Scotia did not believe it, nor New Brunswick, nor Prince Edward's Island, nor New Foundland—and Canada did not believe it herself. He felt he had no right to teach the politics of Canada. He came here to speak to them on great national questions. He came here to address himself to the good sense and sound policy, and patriotism of the people of this noble Province. But he would say that those noble lords and commons to whom he had referred might have remembered this, that these British American Provinces had been loyal more than a century." Referring to the exertions of one of the old pioneers, the late Mr. Merritt, he says: "When this Province was sparsely populated, and the Lower Provinces were feeble and far distant, he shouldered his musket and did duty upon the frontier, when the Greys and the Ellenboroughs were far enough away, and doing but little for the integrity of the empire." Speaking of the right of the House of Lords to find fault with the Canadian bill, "He would take his stand upon this broad principle that whether the one bill or the other was the best, the House of Lords and the House of Commons were not to be the judges. The Parliament of Canada were to be the judges, and the Parliament of Canada alone. He was astonished that the noble lords should have spoken on this matter as they did, when they ought to have known that they could not dictate even to their own House of Commons how they should spend a shilling, much less to the free Parliament of Canada." Speaking of public opinion in England, he continues: "He was prepared to say that he believed those men misrepresented the opinions of the commons and the lords, and the people of England." On the subject of defence he says, "He did not wish it to be understood for a moment that he desired that Canada should not be armed. But God forbid she should be armed aggressively so as to create mutual hostility between her and her neighbors. He would not say a word about the unhappy struggle now desolating the United States. We had nothing to do with it. The people there had engaged in a controversy and must fight it out. All we had to do was to obey the Queen's proclamation, and keep neutral." Speaking of Goldwin Smith's letters advocating the severance of the Colonies from England, he rather characteristically remarks that "he had a letter the other day from the Hon. Mr. Tilley, the leader of the Government in New Brunswick. Mr. Tilley asked him—How are you in Nova Scotia? Are you prepared for independence? Have you read Goldwin Smith's letters? He (Mr. Howe) wrote back—'No, I have not read Goldwin Smith's letters. I am prepared for anything. Nova Scotia will float if the devil himself cuts the towline." Mr. Howe then goes on to say that England would do herself irreparable injury by separating from the Eastern Provinces, as she would deprive herself of northern harbors, coal and timber, and would leave room for the combination of the provincial navy with those of the United States, or any other hostile power, to the injury of England. But, says—"We did not desire premature independance; we asked to be permitted to maintain our allegiance; but if our connection with England, Scotland, and Ireland were to be preserved, it must be an honorable connection—one we can maintain without exposing ourselves to reproach in exercising the powers which our Constitution gives." Mr. McGee followed Mr. Howe and in the course of his speech we find this: "Let the colonies say to the mother country, we are willing to bear our share with you, and all portions of Her Majesty's subjects in the anxieties and perils and dangers of the Empire, but insult and opprobrium we will not take at your hands." Mr. Foley followed, and thought that the sentiments of the people of England were not represented in the speeches of those who had attacked the Canadian people.

The speeches on the whole evince a good deal of ability, and display a sturdiness of tone, which shows that the blood which won so many constitutional privileges in the long struggles from the days of William the Conqueror down, has suffered no deterioration by being transplanted into the New World.

Postage Rates.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—I was much surprised to see a notice at the Postoffice of the rates of charges—that to San Francisco is *Foreign*, 10 cents—*Colonial*, 6 cents. One thing I do know is, that letters from San Francisco have only a three cent stamp on each, and I used to have to pay in San Francisco three cents on a letter arriving from Victoria. The public have a right to know why ten cents has to be paid *in addition to the Colonial postage*. We may be told it is a regulation of the American postoffice. Well, let us have a similar regulation, that all letters to this place shall in like manner be prepaid in San Francisco. REFORM.

[If our correspondent had looked a little lower down on the list he speaks of, he would have found that the postage to California was made up of three cents American and five cents Colonial postage, instead of ten cents and five cents as he has made it. The ten cents applies to postage to the Atlantic States. It is a regulation of the American office at San Francisco, that all letters from this place must have the American postage prepaid, but the like rule is not enforced in our office with regard to the pre-payment of Colonial postage on letters from San Francisco.—ED. COL.]

THE LOST PAPERS.—Intelligence from Williams Lake up to the 25th ult., shows that the missing papers of Commissioner Elwyn have not yet been found. "Big George" and some others had gone out on snow shoes to search for them, but it was considered extremely doubtful whether they would be recovered. The record books were not lost, having been in the hands of another party. The Commissioner is at present at Lillooet, but will go up again shortly.

SEATON LAKE HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—M. Mouttet of Johnson street, who was shot between Lillooet and Seaton Lake, on Sunday week, came down on the Enterprise yesterday. His intended assassin, who gives the name of Marks, was arrested at the Fountain, 11 miles above Lillooet, whither he had sped with his ill-gotten gold. The bag, which contained about $600, was not found upon him. He was brought down in irons to the jail at New Westminster by the steamer Col. Moody on Tuesday evening.

BALLOU'S EXPRESS.—The indefatigable Ballou, after disposing of his interest in Ballou's Express below Lillooet, now proposes to run an express all winter from Lillooet to Cariboo and back. The route is from Lillooet up to the Forks of Quesnelle river to Antler and Williams Creek, and down by the mouth of Quesnelle river and Alexandria to Williams Lake, and so down. The first express will start in about three weeks. Mr. Gilroy, formerly of Langdon's Express, California, will be the first messenger. Success to the enterprise.

THE APPROACHING CELEBRATION.—The Town Council of New Westminster, in compliance with a requisition from a number of citizens, called a public meeting, to have been held last evening, for the purpose of considering the best means of displaying their loyalty on the forthcoming occasion of the Prince of Wales' attaining his majority.

INFORMATION.—We are informed that Joseph Giles, of Plymouth, England, of whom information has been asked by his wife, was drowned in Swift River a year ago last spring. He was in a dug-out canoe. The person who saw him when he was drowned is now up the country. Who he is we do not know.

☞The Bark Eureka, from Vancouver Island for Callao, was spoken on October 14, in lat. 32:6 north, lon. 122:13 west.

Arrival from Bute Inlet.

A large canoe with a crew of six men arrived in this city Thursday afternoon from Bute Inlet direct, bringing letters from Mr. Waddington to A. R. Green, Esq., requesting him to send a steamer to bring the party back to Victoria, the time for which the workmen were engaged having expired.

The canoe left the mouth of the Inlet on Monday morning, crossing to Nanaimo the same day in a gale of wind, and reaching this city in the short space of three days and a half. It brought down four returned Stickeenites from Nanaimo.

The new trail is progressing very favorably, being finished ready for travel up to the Indian rancherie, thirty miles from the mouth of the river. Just above the rancherie the first obstacle of any magnitude is encountered, viz: a point or spur of rocks about one mile across, which extends from the mountain down to the bed of the river; this, however, is only a temporary obstruction, as by three weeks work of the present party it can be made quite passable for pack animals.

Above this point the route presents no difficulties whatever up to the ferry, a distance of ten miles from the rancherie. At the ferry the trail crosses the river to avoid the mountain, which comes down to the water's edge in a perpendicular bluff; it then takes up the left bank till it reaches the mouth of the pass or gorge through which the river flows, which presents the main obstacle on the route. The messenger left Mr. Waddington and Mr. Kelly at the mouth of this pass on the 25th ult. Mr. Waddington determined to push through as far as possible this season. None of the party have as yet gone through the pass, but the Indians travel through it continually, and represent it as presenting no extraordinary difficulties. An Indian woman and two children who started in the morning came through by three o'clock, p. m.

The trail, so far as constructed, is straight, and very dry and level. Our informant says there is not a steeper grade in the whole thirty miles than that leading to the wharves in this city. There are forty or fifty bridges of various sizes on the trail; the largest crossing the bed of a mountain stream about 22 miles from the mouth of the river, is about a quarter of a mile long. The bridges are all built so as to be above high water mark.

The weather has been remarkably fine at the Inlet, the workmen not having lost more than three days from bad weather since they went up. The messenger says that it is colder here than it was at the Inlet when he left.

Mr. Waddington would have carried on the works till the middle of the month, but his supplies of beef and pork becoming exhausted, and the engagement of the men having expired, he has concluded to return.

Mr. W. has built two houses at the town site on the mouth of the river; he is also building one at the foot of the pass.

The Indians are very quiet and friendly, and have been of great assistance to the party in packing.

Game is abundant along the trail—deer, wolves, and bear being very numerous. Messrs. Waddington and Kelly, while surveying the route, had an adventure with one of the latter which was rather laughable, although laughter was doubtless the last thing in their thoughts at the time. They were pushing through a thick piece of woods without happening to speak for a moment, when suddenly an immense she bear sprang up from a thicket immediately before them and stood on her hind legs. Mr. W., who was in advance, at once dodged behind Mr. Kelly with an alacrity beyond his years, shouting out vociferously, "Shoot him, Kelly; shoot him—don't miss!" Mr. K. meanwhile was tugging at his revolver, which had become entangled in the skirts of his coat; but getting it out at length, he fired two balls into the bear, which made off. To their surprise and terror however, after running a few yards she turned and came back at full speed, probably to protect her cubs, two of which had been with her; Mr. K. managing, however, to give her two more shots, she turned again and disappeared, to the intense delight of the valiant explorers. The bear was a grizzly, and of the largest size.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

$100,000 IN DUST.

The steamer Caledonia arrived from New Westminster Thursday at 10 o'clock. She brings 100 passengers, and upwards of $100,000 in gold dust. The captain had $50,000 in his charge, and at least an equal amount was in the hands of the passengers.

There is no later news from Cariboo.

A number of the miners, who were detained on the barge at Harrison Lake, came down last night. Some of them intend to return shortly to carry on the prosecution against the owners of the barge for detention, etc.

The Caledonia brings down three horses and a number of hides.

OPPENHEIMER.—A correspondent writes us from San Francisco that "Oppenheimer was arrested for swindling Prag out of $3,300 here. The complaint averred that it took place A. D. 186;—so Charley must be very old, and the crime, if any, must be barred by statute of limitation. The case came on to-day, (27th) and was dismissed on application of of the Prosecutor, who "smell'd a mice."

THE BENTINCK ARM ROUTE.—This route seems to be growing in the estimation of the traveling community in the upper country. A considerable number of miners have started to return by the Bentinck Arm, and may be expected to arrive here by the first boat, or possibly in canoes. Robert McLeod had come through to Fort Alexandria with his pack train. He expresses the firm belief that it will be *the* route next season.

NOT SO.—The *Chronicle* would have it yesterday that the Reform party is dead. Our cotemporary is very poor authority on such matters. There is more vitality in the party to-day than ever before. So we read public feeling; and but a short time will prove it to be so.

NEWS FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ENTERPRISE."

$200,000 in Gold Dust.

The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster Wednesday afternoon.

She brings one hundred and sixty-five passengers, and upwards of $200,000 in gold dust.

The greater portion of the above is in private hands; a number of miners being in possession of sums varying from $1000 to $20,000. $12,000 was brought down by Diets & Nelson's Express.

Cunningham and his party have arrived. It is reported that Mr. C. has $40,000 for his individual share of the amount taken out by the company.

The Steele and Cunningham Company has also a very large amount invested in provisions at Williams' Creek, which will be stored there till spring.

Messrs. Copland & Woodward have brought down about 75 pounds weight of dust. Their claim is said to pay extremely well.

The Black Jack claim which adjoins Cunningham's, is said to be wonderfully rich. It has yielded in one day as much as 397 ounces. Black Jack, the discoverer of the claim, has sold out and gone to Peace River.

Love, the leader of an overland party from the Red River settlement, and who is an old Cariboo miner, has also gone with a small party to Peace River.

The great mortality among pack animals still continues. Our informant passed about three hundred dead horses on the trail between Williams' Creek and the Forks, besides a great number abandoned and apparently dying.

An immense number of animals are wintering in the Bonaparte country, and between that and Fort Kamloops; the number is stated at between two and three thousand.

A Frenchman who arrived at the Bonaparte from Fort Kamloops, says that the Indians have been nearly exterminated at that place by small-pox; only sixteen have escaped out of a large settlement. Their bodies are strewing the ground in all directions.

Fine gold has been found in paying quantities on Hat River near McLean's. Mr. McLean exhibits a fine specimen of gold-bearing quartz from Peace River.

Mr. Simmons, the miner who accidentally shot himself at Williams Creek, has quite recovered and is now in town. He was laid up twelve days. Mr. S., who is a Canadian, and who went up to Cariboo this year for the first time, has been so fortunate as to secure an excellent claim on Williams Creek, and has taken out a snug little sum this season. He is confident also that next year his receipts, as well as those of most of the rich claims struck this year, will be immensely greater.

A new excitement has taken place in regard to rich diggings said to have been struck on Horse Fly Creek. Some Frenchmen are reported to have been working them on the sly for some time, and it is said that they have struck it very rich—$500 a day to the hand being spoken of.

At the time our informant left Deep Creek, about 17 days ago, upwards of 100 men had started from that creek across the country for the new diggings.

Horse Fly Creek was worked in '59 and '60, and considerable gold taken out, but the new diggings are some distance further up. Our informant saw some of the gold, which is coarse and of good quality.

The last party will doubtless be heard from in two or three weeks.

The brig Energy, 300 tons reg., Captain Gray, with a cargo of general merchandize, arrived at New Westminster on Monday last, direct from San Francisco.

The *British Columbian* says that a new road, commencing at the mouth of Pitt River and terminating at a point about five miles above Langley, will shortly be constructed by the Government. It is thought that this would be the means of opening up a large tract of agricultural land for settlement.

H. M. S. Hecate, Capt. Richards, arrived at New Westminster on Saturday last, to pay her farewell visit to the town, and left at 1 p. m., on Tuesday. Addresses of a most gratifying nature were presented to Captain Richards and the officers of the vessel prior to her departure.

The amount of gold melted in the Government Assay Office during the month of October was of the value of $115,000. $27,000 was assayed on Monday and Tuesday last.

His Honor Chief Justice Begbie and Mr. O'Reiley, G. C., arrived at New Westminster on Tuesday last.

PORT ANGELOS.—The recent removal of the Custom House from Port Townsend to Port Angelos, has attracted some attention among parties who wish to locate there. We are assured on very good authority that if any have any intention of locating there, that they had better postpone it for the present as the warrant for the sale of land in Port Angelos has not yet come on from Washington.

UNSUCCESSFUL.—The steamer Golden Age, which arrived at San Francisco on the 26th ult., reports the U. S. steamer Active on her return, having been unsuccessful in her endeavor to recover the treasure lost at the wreck of the Golden Gate. Some gentlemen from Panama, who have machinery for getting pearl oysters, talk of going to Manzanillo with a party of divers, to try their luck.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.—By the arrival of the bark Constance at San Francisco, we have news from Auckland to the 20th of August:—The aborigines, 800 in number, lately made a demonstration against the British redoubts on the banks of the Waikateo river, but no collision occurred. The *Southern Cross* says the natives cannot be trusted. Extensive gold fields have been struck at Mongonui.

WINTERING IN CARIBOO.—We have been supplied with various statements of the number who will probably winter at Cariboo. A trader who left the Forks of Quesnelle October 21st, concludes that above Beaver Lake there will not be a great number of persons in the upper country this winter. At Williams Creek, 55; Lowhee, two companies; Antler, two companies; and at the Forks of Quesnelle, 20 or 25 persons.

CAUTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.

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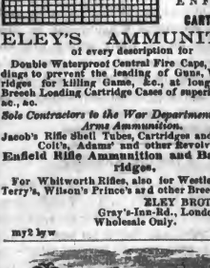
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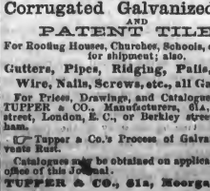
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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, November 11, 1862.

The News.

Latest advices by the Pacific do not add much to our stock of knowledge respecting the war in the States. The Confederates were falling back from the Potomac to Gordonville or beyond. Whether this be a ruse on their part to entrap the Federals or whether the latter have been pushing a force towards Richmond *via* James River and West Point, to cause such a movement, it is impossible to say. In fact, there is no certainty whether the telegram be true or not. But thus it is. It gives food for discussion.

Though dates are to the 26th, yet we have no light thrown on the battle of Perryville. That affair from some cause is wrapped in mystery. There is no room to doubt that the Federals met a reverse, but to what extent we cannot accurately say, except we credit them with their own telegram which we published yesterday. By a concerted movement the Confederate forces a short time back made a simultaneous advance towards Baltimore, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; now a reverse movement is going forward. Lee and Jackson are withdrawing towards Richmond. Bragg is going south from the Ohio into Tennessee. A large force of 70,000 Confederates on the frontiers of Arkansas and Missouri are being gathered for some purpose. The strength of this force is doubted. Besides Gen. Curtis reports Federal successes in that region. Possibly it is the policy of the Confederates to retreat south in winter and advance north in summer. Coast operations are attended to by Federal fleets, but they do not seem to amount to much. They merely chafe the outer surface of the Cottonocracy. Look as we may, we cannot see the slightest indications of the end. A Richmond paper of September 27th, forms, we think, a correct opinion as to the final upshot of the war. It holds that nothing but exhaustion of one side or the other will end it. It denies that the abolitionists rule the North; but owns that it is the conservative classes who are waging war, and therefore the North will put forth its utmost strength—Union or death. An undercurrent of feeling is brewing within the North. A similar feeling doubtless exists in the South, to a greater or lesser extent. But in the North, the masses are changing their politics. The Republican party is losing. Whether the change indicate a peace or war policy remains to be told. The chance, however, is going on; and should the war drag on for another year, the elections of '63 are likely to throw the North into the hands of the Democrats. In the meantime, there are signs—that in case of serious reverses—there may be a great northern crisis of some sort. The South is a one-man power, evidently under the inspiration of President Davis. The North may find it necessary to copy their example. An army restrained, defeated, weaned from the ties of home, may yet declare for a dictator. If cabinet councils are not productive of more successes, it is almost sure to come.

The tone of feeling in England is neutrality pure and simple—towards both the belligerents. But the ruling classes as a body entertain the belief that a reconstruction of the Union is an impossibility. Whilst both north and south can buy in England what they please—whilst the open ports of the north are ready to receive munitions of war from England—there is a moral weight given to the southern side. The strong language of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, at Newcastle, seems to indicate that the Palmerston Cabinet believe it to be only a matter of time when the independence of the South will be achieved without foreign intervention. His remark that Jeff Davis had made a nation is significant enough; still it is no proof of that nation's permanence.

HYDRAULIC DIGGINGS.—A gentleman who holds an interest in one of the best claims on Lightning Creek, tells us that he ran over to Nelson Creek during the last summer. It is only six or seven miles from the town of Van Winkle, which is located at the junction of Lightning and Van Winkle Creeks. He describes Nelson as a very small creek—not more than a sluice-head of water in it during the dry season. The hills on each side are lofty, as is usual in the Cariboo country. After exploring the creek for five or six miles, and comparing his own observations with others, he formed the conclusion, that the hills on Nelson Creek will yet yield immense quantities of gold when worked with hydraulic power. Ditches will have to be constructed, however, to supply the claims with water. When that is done, it is anticipated that the rich leads of Williams, Lightning, and Lowhee will be equalled if not surpassed. But what is better, the claims will be easier worked, taking ten or twenty years to work them out. There is a great golden future in the hydraulic diggings of Cariboo.

IMPORTANT.—We have a report apparently well founded, that Mr. Seward has proposed a joint protectorate of the Isthmus and transit to England and France. Since they have heard of our State revolution, the British have kept a steam frigate both at Panama and Aspinwall, and the French keep one at Panama. We have now in port U. S. steam corvette Lancaster and frigate Saranac, the British war pro- Cameleon and the Topaz, and the h war propeller Bayonnaise. In Ac- il are the British war propeller Jason U. S. brig Perry.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

Arrival of the Steamer Pacific.

War dates to October 26.

The steamer Pacific arrived on Tuesday from San Francisco, bringing the following important dispatches:

C. Oppenheimer, the British Columbian defaulter, has been arrested in San Francisco, by M. Prag on a charge of fraud. He was out on bail.

The steamer Tynemouth on her way down had a narrow escape from shipwreck in a fog off North Head. Twenty minutes longer and she would have run ashore where the Tennessee was wrecked. She escaped through a sudden lift in the fog.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 21.—The Granada *Appeal* of the 17th has a report of the capture and occupation by the Federals of an island in Galveston Bay. Nothing is said of our forces having reached the mainland, and a fight is anticipated should they make the attempt. The *Appeal* also says the Federals occupied Sabine City a month ago.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—The Harpers Ferry correspondent of the *American* says of affairs: The expedition which visited Loudon county yesterday captured 50 prisoners and 30 horses. The rebels are massing their troops in the Shenandoah Valley, receiving reinforcements daily. They have occupied the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad from the vicinity of Harpers Ferry to Paxton's Cut.

Gov. Letcher's recommendation to destroy the Baltimore and Onio railroad, as far as known has been carried out to the full extent, from Harper's Ferry to 10 miles beyond Martinsburg.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 23.—The steamer Guide, from Newbern, reports the capture of the British schooner Adelaide, while attempting to run the blockade at Wilmington.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 23. A Morgan's forces, in two bands, were at Litchfield and Brownsville last evening.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Late Southern papers confirm the Federal occupation of Sabine City, Texas. Fire was opened on the Fort at daylight by the fleet, and finally ceased until 4 in the afternoon, when the fleet anchored close to the fort and again commenced firing, which was so hot that the rebels were compelled to evacuate. The Federals took possession.

Despatches from Kentucky indicate that Bragg is now marching on Nashville. Buell is moving towards Bardstown, to make a detour into Tennessee. Gen. Negley, at Nashville, is in somewhat of a critical position, should Bragg arrive before Buell is able to forward reinforcements, and may be compelled to surrender the city.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Gen. Buell has been relieved from the command of the Union army in Kentuckey, and Gen. Rosekrans ordered to the position.

CAIRO, Oct. 24.—Passengers from Columbus, who arrived to-night, report a fight in progress on Island No. 10. No particulars.

JACKSON, Tenn., Oct. 24.—Information has just been received, which says that Major Mudd attacked Haywood's Partisan Rangers 7 miles out of Brownsville, and killed the captain and captured about 40 prisoners, 60 horses, and a wagon load of arms, completely breaking up the party.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The statement that the movements of the Army of the Potomac are delayed by want of supplies is positively denied by the *Tribune's* Washington correspondent, who says that when the matter was brought to the attention of the Secretary of War, inquiries were instituted, which disclosed the fact that every requisition from McClellan's army is being immediately answered, and every article called for delivered promptly.

The general opinion among officers is that the main body remains in the vicinity of Winchester. Intelligent residents of Frederick City, who profess to know, state that little more than a shell of the Confederate remains in front.

The Bolivar Heights correspondent of the *Tribune* informs us that more than half of the army is now under the command of Burnside, and some infer from this arrangement that when the army does move, it will do so in two bodies, under McClellan and Burnside—one to attack the front and the other the flank.

New Orleans advices report the arrival of the steamer Matanzas, which had been reported lost.

Lieut. Mullan, U. S. A., and party are passengers on the Ariel.

A battle took place on the 23d between Gen. Scofield and the rebels at Pea Ridge. The engagement lasted about an hour, resulting in the defeat of the rebels, with the loss of his artillery.

The rebels have possession of the Tennessee opposite Island No. 10.

ADDITIONAL FROM THE STATES.

[BY THE STEAMER PACIFIC.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 23.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 20th says: We have nothing from the army of the Potomac. The enemy's cavalry have renewed their raids. In Fauquier, on Saturday, they visited Bristow's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad. They also have visited Warrenton again in considerable force. A train loaded with stores narrowly escaped capture by them on Saturday, near Bristows.

PLEASANT VALLEY, Va., Oct. 24.—Orders have been received in Burnside's command to issue no more clothing than the men can carry comfortably in a forced march. It is reported here that Hooker rejoins the army on Monday.

LEBANON, Mo., Oct. 24.—Information has been received that a body of 600 guerrillas Camped last night 25 miles west of this place. A Federal force was sent against them this morning. Nothing has as yet been heard as to what they have done. The guerrillas fell in with the mail coach yesterday, capturing five passengers, all U. S. Officers, the horses and mails.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Oct. 25.—Gen. Morgan has arrived, and is now in command of his division at this place.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 25.—The contrabands at this point are suffering intensely for want of clothing. We have now in the neighborhood from 800 to 1,000 men quartered in open buildings, most of them almost naked and nearly destitute of bedding. Two are said to have died from exposure last night.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The following has been received by General Halleck, from St. Louis: Our arms are entirely successful again in north west Arkansas. Gen. Schofield, finding that the enemy had encamped at Pea Ridge, sent General Blunt with the 1st division westward, and moved towards Huntsville with his reserve force. Gen. Blunt, by making a hard night's march, reached and attacked the rebel force at Maysville, near the northwest corner of Arkansas, at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 23d. The enemy was estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000 strong. The engagement lasted about an hour, resulting in the total route of the enemy and the loss of all his artillery. A battery of 6-pounders and a large number of horses and a portion of their transportation and garrison equipments were captured. Our cavalry and howitzers are still in pursuit of their scattered forces when the messenger left.

Our loss is small. Gen. Schofield pursued Gen. Hindman beyond Huntsville, coming close upon him, when his force precipitately fled beyond Fanton Mountain. All the organized forces of the rebels have thus been driven back to the valley of the Arkansas river, and the army on the frontiers has gallantly and successfully accomplished its mission. GEN. CURTIS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Exchange dull at 144@ for bankers' bill; gold firm at 31; bars quiet—nominal; stocks without change.

CAICAGO, October 23.—By the arrival of the steamship *Saxon* at New York, on Saturday, last, from Havana, it appears that considerable excitement prevailed in that city in consequence of an alleged outrage by the officers of an American man-of-war. The facts of the case are briefly these: On the 7th, a steamer was seen rapidly approaching the Spanish coast, 6 miles westward of the Moro Castle, pursued by a man-of-war steamer. She had the British colors flying, and was clearly endeavoring to make the harbor of Havana. The Federal vessel headed her off, and the vessel was obliged to run ashore. Launches were at once dispatched from the cruiser for the purpose of capturing the captain and crew, and getting the vessel off if possible before reaching the beach. However, a detachment of Spanish soldiers appeared, when the commander of the boats ordered the vessel to be fired, which was done, and the cruiser proceeded to sea. The ship distressed was the steamer *Blanche*, believed to be from port Lavaca, Texas, with a cargo of cotton. The name of the Federal vessel is not stated. It is said the facts of the case will be laid before the Home Government.

NEW YORK, October 25.—We have but little news this morning. A Bolivar Heights correspondent of the 24th says, contrabands from Stonewall Jackson's command report that after the utter destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, west of Martinsburg, the entire rebel army commenced falling back yesterday morning, and that rebel officers believe Lee's intention is to enter near [retreat] to Gordonsville. This falling back seems to be corroborated by the unusually strong pickets in our front yesterday and to-day. This morning a squad of rebel cavalry came upon our videttes unperceived, and dashed into our infantry pickets, but were driven back with considerable firing on both sides.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—The official majorities of 62 out of 68 counties of the State, and a reliable estimate of the four remaining ones, give Sinnker, Democratic candidate for State Auditor, 3,535 majority.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—A destructive fire occurred at Actou, Mass., last night, which destroyed property valued at $25,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The *Star* says we have very full information from the country between the lines of Gen. Sigel's corps and Gordonsville. Three days ago the only rebel troops occupying it were a regiment of North Carolina cavalry, with a regiment of infantry. They had their headquarters at Orange, with their pickets along the Rappahannock. At times they sent out small parties, in various directions. Culpepper Court House had then ceased to be the railroad terminus, at which supplies from Richmond for Lee's army were put on wagons. They are now taken to Stannton, and wagoned all the way up to Winchester. This change is doubtless caused by the fear lest Sigel should cut off their transportation, which he could do if they continued to travel the roads from Culpepper Court House to Winchester.

The Houston *Telegraph* extra of the 4th October, gives the following particulars of the occupation of Galveston by the Union forces: The Federal commander notified the citizens that four days would be given for the removal of the women and children. At the evening of the last day the rebel troops commenced evacuating the city, which was occupied by the Federals the next day.

We learn from Memphis that a frightful accident occurred on the Mississippi Central Railroad below Stuckhill Station, Sunday last, by a collision of two trains; 30 persons were killed, and nearly 60 wounded, most of them soldiers. The accident was the result of carelessness.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—We learn by the gunboat Dacotah, eight days from Key West, that Admiral Dupont was expected back from the North with instructions to proceed on a hostile demonstration of some kind. It was thought that Mobile and Charleston would be attacked on his return.

The Mortar Fleet at Pensacola had received sailing orders—all vessels belonging to it which had arrived, were heavily armed.

The yellow fever was rapidly disappearing from the squadron, and but a few deaths have recently occurred.

SANDY HOOK, Oct. 24.—The steamer Ariel from Aspinwall reports the ship Reporter from New York for San Francisco, as totally wracked off Cape Horn; only four persons were saved.

The ship Erie was seen on the 20th of August, 70 miles south of Cape Horn, abandoned and dismasted.

A decree has been issued in Nicaragua that all persons coming into the Republic must bring passports, and all negroes and other colored races are excluded.

The revolution has again broken out in Bolivia, but would probably be suppressed.

Several British ships of war have been sent to Callao.

A battle had taken place at Santa Barbara, near Granada, lasting 6 hours, in which Mosquera defeated the Conservatives with great loss.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Exchange, dull; 142 for Exchange Merchants and Bankers' Bills; Gold lower, closing at 31; 6's of '81, 103@103¼; 7-10 Treasury Notes, 105; Pacific Mail, 120¾.

From several sources we learn that there is great activity in the army of the rebels in the vicinity of Helena, Ark., Holly Springs, Miss., and Vicksburg. They evidently contemplate an attack, but at what point is not known. The number of troops at Holly Springs is said to be 70,000. This, however, is probably an exaggeration.

An officer from Vicksburg reports that the Conscription Act is vigorously enforced. Every man under 35 is in the army.

ASPINWALL, Oct. 12.—The Ariel from New York with the California passengers, came into Aspinwall last night in a most awful plight. She leaked badly in the hull and boilers, so that platforms had to be built in the fire room to keep the men out of the water. She was so overburdened with freight on deck and under deck, piled in the cabins and everywhere else, that one made ten knots and a most passage, and her passengers were packed as closely as is some portions of the vessel as herrings in a barrel. Much of the passengers' baggage was spoiled by being piled on the hurricane deck, exposed to the salt water and rains. Add to this that the master, Minns, the chief engineer and others, were sick with fever, and the crew too small, as always, to work the ship, and it is a wonder how she ever got here.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, October 24.—The *Kangoroo*, from Liverpool, brings one day's later news.

The English journals continue to comment on Lincoln's proclammation. The London *Daily News* says it may do better services than at first supposed. The *News* [*Times?*] considers it the most powerful evidence yet given of the incapacity of Lincoln's Administration. The *Morning Telegraph* anticipates, from the action of political parties in the North, net anarchy but trouble, and says the North is rousing itself to snatch affairs from those whose incapacity has done the work of treason.

In France, the *Constitutionnel* does not regard the Maryland Campaign as decidedly disastrous to the Confederates, whose sole aim was to capture *Harper's Ferry*. The *Moniteur's* New York correspondent, in summary places the Federal loss heavier than the rebels, but says the advantage remained indisputably with McClellan.

Garibaldi goes to Genoa shortly.

LIVERPOOL, October 9th.—Gladstone, in a speech made at Newcastle, made a statement that Jeff Davis had made the South a nation, and considered separation certain. The papers generally approve his remarks, and some think the recognition of the South will soon follow.

SANDY HOOK, Oct. 24.—The steamer Australasian, from Liverpool the 11th, and Queenstown the 12th, has arrived.

The law for emancipating the slaves in the Dutch West Indies, in July next, has passed the States General of Holland, by a vote of 45 to 7.

A disgraceful riot in Hyde Park, London, occurred on Sunday. A Garibaldian meeting was called, and an immense crowd assembled, composed of roughs, Irish and English, apparently intent on finishing the row which had taken place on the previous Sunday. It continued two hours, and by 3 o'clock in the afternoon about 100,000 persons had entered the Park, many of them carrying sticks, which were freely used. Stones were also thrown, directed to different parts of the Park. In some cases knives were used. Several hundred soldiers off duty took part in the fray. The Irish were finally overpowered. The cause of the outbreak is not stated.

Consols closed at 93¾@93⅞.

Advices from Italy say that Garibaldi is about to issue another manifesto, and that he still endeavors to carry out his project of taking Rome.

The Paris Bourse was inanimate at 71@81.

The following is additional news by the Australasian:

Gladstone's strong language in regard to the South continued to attract attention.

It is asserted that the English and French Governments have announced their intention to persist in their policy of perfect neutrality.

The London *Times'* city articles says the commercial classes of London are as strongly opposed as ever to any action on the part of the Government toward the formal recognition of the South, and hints that the desire for recognition comes rather from the North than the South.

Sir John Packenton, in a late speech, said that the time had come when England and France, and probably Russia, ought to offer mediation in American affairs on the basis of a separation, and on a clear understanding that if the mediation is not accepted, recognition must follow.

Sir Bulwar Lytton, in a speech, looked upon the restoration of the Union as impossible, and he thought slavery wouldn't long survive separation.

The police have prohibited further Garibaldian meetings in Hyde Park.

It is reported that Garibaldi is offended at the terms of the amnesty, and reserves his right of protesting against it.

The London *Morning Post* draws a parallel between Lincoln's Government and that of the ex-King of Naples, and charges Lincoln with proceedings closely resembling those which preceded the downfall of the Neapolitan throne, and says Francis of Naples failed in pursuing a similar course, which, should Abraham of America succeed in, the paper questions whether Europe, in the event of any signal victory attending the Confederate arms, would be justified in longer withholding its recognition.

Canadian News.

The schooner Sirius lately left Port Sarnie, Canada West, for Liverpool, with 1700 barrels of crude oil from the oil springs in that vicinity. This is the fourth cargo shipped this season for England from that place.

Samuel Pelton, a tavern-keeper, of Beachville, had his foot so terribly lacerated while endeavoring to jump on the G. W. R. train at St. Catherines, as to require its amputation.

John McFarlane, of 9th con. of Pickering, committed suicide by hanging himself in his father's house. Cause, mental derangement from epileptic fits.

A new Methodist church was recently opened at Napanee. Cost, $8000.

The Cricket match between the Military Eleven of Canada and the Select Eleven of the United States came off lately at Hoboken. The States won, with five wickets to go down. The Canadians immediately threw down the challenge to play the return game the next day.

A fire had occurred in Brockville, in which M. J. F. Smart's foundry and the store of Messrs. Chaffey and Gilmour were destroyed. No insurance.

The Hon. F. Lemieux has been re-elected by acclamation member for the De la Dunintaye Division of the Legislative Council.

His Excellency the Governor General accompanied by Earl Mulgrave, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, and several other minor celebrities, have been making a tour of the Upper Province, visiting Toronto, Hamilton and London. At each of those places they have been exceedingly well received, and enjoyed the trip amazingly.

Wm. Brown, late of Newbury, C. W., fell from the schooner Cincinnati when near Oswego, and was drowned.

At a meeting of the Governor General in Executive Council lately, in Toronto, the Hon. Sir John Beverly Robinson, Bt., took the oaths of office as presiding Judge of the Court of Error and Appeal, which oaths were administered by His Excellency.

Mr. Ayers, on making a balloon ascension over Toronto, was carried by a current of air over Lake Ontario into the State of New York.

A grand Reform demonstration was got up at Port Robinson in honor of the election of Mr. Carrie from Niagara division. The Hon. Joseph Howe, Premier of Nova Scotia, and the hon. T. D. McGee, were present and made some good speeches.

The Provincial Agricultural Exhibition had just taken place at Toronto at our last dates.

English News.

By the arrival of the steamer Pacific we have details of English news to the 14th September, being one week later than our last files.

We all know the truth of the old saw, "Necessity is the mother of invention." Apparently, it is about to receive another confirmation in the experiments that have recently been made with a view of procuring a substitute for cotton. Several individuals have been engaged in the attempt. Flax, hemp, and jute, have all been operated upon, and with a considerable degree of success. So much so, indeed, that as the European *Times* says, "The time is not distant when much of the distress which now exists in the manufacturing districts will be arrested by the production of a material that will once more set in motion the machinery that has been so long idle. Some of the inventors may, as regards cheapness and durability, even improve on the cotton the loss of which has been so keenly felt." Jute, which is the principal article proposed as a substitute, took a very sudden rise of about £8 per ton, as soon as its value became known.

Newcastle-on-Tyne was the scene recently of a great demonstration in favor of Garibaldi. Resolutions were passed condemnatory of the conduct of the Emperor of the French. A number of speeches were made, and the affair concluded by an invitation being extended to Garibaldi to take up his residence in England.

A dreadful fire has occurred at the Liverpool workhouse. The fire it appears broke out in the children's dormitory, and owing to the want of a supply of water it increased so rapidly that it became impossible to extricate the inmates from the flames. Some twenty-two lives in all were lost—three of them having fallen victims to their exertions to save the children. In the dormitory, says the *European Times*, describing the scene of the fire, the bedsteads were all of iron, and in one row of these lay fourteen bodies of lifeless children, charred and blackened, and partially covered with fragments of the roof. Here might be seen a head with the brains protruding; there a body disembowelled; farther off a child who in her death agony had turned upon her face; and next to her, overhanging the bedstead, was the body of another female child, the skull half emptied. Altogether the spectacle presented in this room was of the most appalling character.

It is reported that Mr. Saunders, who lately arrived in England as the Confederate agent, is the bearer from Richmond of the draft of a commercial treaty with the principal European powers. However, as no negotiations on that subject could take place before the recognition of the Confederate Government as something more than a belligerent, the proposition would be withheld until justified by circumstances.

M. Veillard, the contractor for the French refreshment in the International Exhibition, had failed for a pretty large sum. His estate will pay, it is thought, five shillings in the pound. It is said, that he paid the Hon. Mr. Cadogan the sum of £2,000 to obtain for him the contract in opposition to M. Morrish of the English department.

The Ministers sitting as Privy Councillors have published an order in the *Gazette* prohibiting the removal of sheep from certain districts in Wilts without a clean bill of health, in order to prevent the spreading of the disease which is making such ravages.

The English newspapers are beginning to complain of the insecurity of life and property resulting from the ticket-of-leave system. The number of garrote robbers in various towns in England and more especially in London, would seem to show that gangs of ruffians who follow plunder for their living, are on the increase. In fact, England is now the convict settlement instead of Australia.

Mr. Glaesher recently made another scientific ballon ascension from Wolverhampton in company with Mr. Coxwell. The extraordinary altitude of six miles from the surface of the earth was reached by them. Mr. Glaesher became insensible and continued so till the ballon descended to the altitude of five miles. We learn, says the *Dispatch*, that it is the intention of the British Government to cause a new and distinctive coinage to be struck for the Colony of Hong Kong. It is intended that the dollar shall for the present remain the unit of value, and that the new coins shall comprise divisions of that unit.

California Letter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27, 1862.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—We arrived here on the 24th inst., after a pleasant passage of four days. We would have made the run in three days I believe, had it not been for the fog we experienced, which caused us to lay-to all of Thursday night, besides compelling us to run out from the land previously. The Tynemouth is a splendid sea-boat and a very fast sailer. Her captain and officers are the most gentlemanly men I ever travelled with. They did all in their power to make the passage a pleasant one, which in every respect it was. It is a great pity that the boat with her officers could not be profitably employed in the Victoria trade. She would be a great acquisition.

Since my departure from here, nearly three years ago, San Francisco has grown to be a great city indeed. All of the southwestern portion of the city, which three years ago was nothing but sand-hills, has been levelled off, and is now closely built upon. The amount of labor that was required to accomplish this, must have been immense. On the southern end of Montgomery street, some of the finest buildings I ever saw have been erected. They would do credit to New York, indeed. First on the list is the Russ House, on the west side of Montgomery street, which extends from Pine to Bush; then further along on the same side is the Lick House, between Sutter and Post streets, and on the opposite side of the street, on the corner of Bush, stands the Occidental. They are splendid buildings as I have stated, and stand A No. 1 as hotels. There are many other splendid improvements, but they are too numerous to particularize.

A fatal accident occurred here on Saturday noon. The boiler in the National Flour Mills exploded, killing four man outright, and injuring several others. The building is situated on Market street, between first and second, and adjoins Skelley's Omnibus stables in the rear. The explosion broke through the rear wall, killing one man in the stable, and injuring many horses and omnibuses.

C. Oppenheimer was arrested here on Thursday on a complaint lodged by M. Prag, for fraud. He was on on bail on Saturday. He says he is entirely innocent, and that he actually paid out money of his own on account of the work done on the road. However I am inclined to think his creditors don't think so, and that they will make him suffer if the law will reach him. He seems to think that he has the best of them, as they cannot go to law here for a debt contracted in British Columbia. [The California law does not prohibit the collection of foreign debts.—ED.]

The Golden Age arrived yesterday from Panama with about 600 passengers. She brought news of the destruction of the English steamer *Blanche*, by a Federal cruiser, on the coast of Cuba. It is thought that it may cause some trouble with the Spanish Government.

The people here begin to fear the war-tax. They are afraid that it is going to press heavily upon them. I think, from all that I can learn, that the President's proclamation will have the effect of diminishing the people of the North. A great many think (and no doubt correctly) that there is too much abolition influence brought to bear on him. The Provost Guard are on duty all over the city, and any one heard expressing Southern sentiments is arrested and sent to Fort Alcatraz; so you see one has to keep his mind to himself, if he is imbued with Southern feelings.

The weather has been very warm since I arrived. Yesterday (Sunday) was the hottest day of the season.

MAILS.—The Puget Sound *Herald* of the 30th, talks thus lamentingly of a very grave offence. Never did editor draw it milder:—

"A complaint was made to us, on Sunday evening last, by a gentleman who had just returned from an overland trip to Columbia river, that bags of mail matter were strewn along the road from Olympia to Monticello, in the stables of the mail contractor. At one station he saw a bag for Coveland, W. T., which was there for a period of eight days, to his knowledge; how much longer it had been or would remain there, he knew not. At another station he saw another bag of matter, left in a stable perhaps until it sprouts. Now this is not right, and we hope the contractor will see to it that the service is honestly performed. We cannot believe that the contractor is aware of these things. It is probably chargeable alone to his employees, whom he should at once discover and dismiss from his service."

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, November 11, 1862.

ODE Written for the 21st Anniversary of the Birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and Heir Apparent.

Young Prince, thy people wheresoe'er they be,
In lands remote, at home, or on the sea,
Rejoice this day, in heart rejoice with thee,
And hail their future King!

Thy cannon's thundering shakes the startled world,
And nations joy to see thy flag unfurled,
As round the globe thy natal day is hurled,
While myriad voices sing.

Hail! Prince beloved! and future King, all Hail!
May the fair promise thou dost give ne'er fail,
Nor thy sun's lustrous rising set or pale,
But full in brightness shine!

Thou bring'st with thee fair promise of a day
Serene and radiant, as, with continuous ray,
Thou too may shine, like her whose queenly sway
Doth glorify our time.

The nations of thy Empire greet the hour,
Hailing with hopeful joy thy future power!
And pray thy parent's God on thee to shower,
His choicest blessings down!

"Crown him with wisdom, grant him length of days!
Let all time praise him, and his life be praise,
And may be tread in virtue's holy ways,
And dignify the Crown."

Long live our Queen! long live the Prince of Wales!
The beauteous moon of eve, and star of morning sails,
Across the cloudless sky—nor burning noontide pales
The brightness of the twain!

Long live Prince Albert Edward, England's heir!
Live, and like Her who reigns, thy sceptre bear,
And gem the crown with virtue you shall wear,
AS WORN, WEAR THOU THE SAME.

T. G. W.

VICTORIA, November, 1862.

The Davis and Nelson Tragedy.

[From the Cincinnati Inquirer, Sept. 30.]

The city was yesterday morning startled at the telegraphic announcement that Major General Nelson had been shot and killed by Brigadier General Jefferson C. Davis, of Indiana. The brief dispatches of the affair gave rise to much speculation as to the origin and cause of the affray, and as the day wore away the anxiety increased to learn the particulars. In order that the reader may be fully acquainted with all the facts, we will give them from the very first acquaintance of General Davis with Gen. Nelson.

When the alarm was raised in Louisville that the enemy were marching on that city, Gen. Davis, who could not reach his command under Gen. Buell, then at Bowling Green, went to Gen. Nelson and tendered his services. Gen. Nelson gave him the command of the city militia so soon as they were organized. Gen. Davis opened an office and went to work in assisting in the organization. On Wednesday last, Gen. Davis called upon Gen. Nelson in his room at the Galt House, in Louisville, when the following took place:

GEN. DAVIS—I have the brigade, General, you assigned me, ready for service, and have called to inquire if I can obtain arms for them.

GEN. NELSON—How many men have you?

GEN. DAVIS—About twenty-five hundred men, General.

GEN. NELSON—(roughly and angrily)—About twenty-five hundred! *About* twenty-five hundred. By G—! you a regular officer, and come here to me and report about the number of men in your command. G—d d—n you, don't you know sir, you should furnish me the exact number?

DAVIS—General, I didn't expect to get the guns now, and only wanted to know if I could get them, and where, and having learned the exact number needed, would then draw them.

NELSON—(pacing the room in a rage)—About two thousand five hundred. By G—d, I suspend you from your command, and order you to report to Gen. Wright, and I've a mind to put you under arrest. Leave my room, sir.

DAVIS—I will not leave, General, until you give me an order.

NELSON—The h—ll you won't. By G—d, I'll put you under arrest, and send you out of the city under a Provost Guard. Leave my room, sir.

General Davis left the room, and in order to avoid an arrest, crossed over the river to Jeffersonville, where he remained until the next day, when he was joined by General Burbridge, who had also been relieved by Nelson for a trivial cause. General Davis came to Cincinnati with General Burbridge, and reported to General Wright, who ordered General Davis to return to Louisville, and report to General Buell, and General Burbridge to remain in Cincinnati. General Davis returned on Friday evening, and reported to General Buell.

Nothing further occurred until yesterday morning, when General Davis, seeing General Nelson in the main hall of the Galt House, fronting the office, went up to Governor Morton and requested him to step up with him to General Nelson and witness the conversation that might pass between Nelson and him. The Governor consented, and the two walked up to General Nelson, when the following took place:

GEN. DAVIS—You seemed to take advantage of your authority the other day.

GEN. NELSON—(Sneeringly, and placing his hand to his ear)—Speak louder, I don't hear very well.

DAVIS—(In a louder tone)—You seemed to take advantage of your authority the other day.

NELSON—(Indignantly)—I don't know that I did, sir.

DAVIS—You threatened to arrest and send me me out of the State under a Provost Guard.

NELSON—(Striking Davis with the back of his hand twice in the face)—There, d—n you, take that.

DAVIS (Retreating)—This is not the last of it; you will hear from me again.

Gen. Nelson then turned to Gov. Morton, and said: "By G—d, did you come here also to insult me?"

GOV. MORTON—"No sir; but I was requested to be present and listen to the conversation between you and Gen Davis."

GEN. NELSON (violently to the bystanders)—"Did you hear the d—d rascal insult me?" and then walked into the ladies' parlor.

In three minutes General Davis returned, with a pistol he had borrowed of Captain Gibson, of Louisville, and walking toward the door that Nelson had passed through, he saw Nelson walking out of the parlor into the hall separating the main hall from the parlor. The two were face to face, and about ten yards apart, when General Davis drew his pistol and fired, the ball entering Nelson's heart, or in the immediate vicinity.

General Nelson threw up both hands and caught a gentleman near by around the neck, and exclaimed, "I'm shot." He then walked up the flight of stairs towards General Buell's room, but sank at the foot of the stairs, and was unable to proceed further. He was then conveyed to his room, and when laid on his bed, requested that Rev. Mr. Talbott, an Episcopal clergyman stopping at the house, might be sent to him at once. The reverend gentleman arrived in about five minutes.

Mr. Talbott found General Nelson extremely anxious about his future welfare, and deeply penitent about the many sins he had committed. He knew he must die immediately, and requested that the ordinance of baptism might be administered, which was done. The General then whispered: "It's all over," and died in fifteen minutes after he was conveyed to his room. His death was easy, the passing away of his spirit as though the General had fallen into a quiet sleep.

His remains lay in state to-day, and his funeral, we understand, will take place to-morrow afternoon.

Gen. Davis immediately gave himself up to the military authorities, and is at the Galt House under military arrest to await a trial by a court martial, which will probably be convened in a few days.

The article of war, under which General Davis will be arraigned, reads as follows:

"Article 9. Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior officer or draw or lift up any weapon or offer any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretense whatsoever, or shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall, according to the nature of his offence, be inflicted upon him by court martial."

This is the first case of the kind that has ever occurred in the American army.

The Creed of St. Patrick

The following interesting extract in Irish, with the English translation, was found among the papers of a distinguished minister of the Presbyterian church.

"The oldest piece of writing in the sweet Irish tongue is called 'St. Patrick's armor, or breastplate.' It is a prayer or hymn, written when St. Patrick was going to Tara, to preach before the King and nobles of Ireland; and at that time, all the great people of Ireland were pagans, and he greatly feared he should be killed at Tara. Now it is remarkable that St. Patrick should have written such a prayer at a time of such great trouble, and not once mention the name of the Virgin Mary in it. Yet we find that there is not one word in the whole prayer addressed to any but to God alone. He does not once ask the help of the Virgin Mary. Here is the prayer of St. Patrick:

"At Tara, to-day, the strength of God pilot me—the power of God preserve me—may the wisdom of God instruct me—the eye of God watch over me—the ear of God hear me—the word of God give me sweet talk—the hand of God defend me—the way of God guide me. Christ be with me—Christ before me—Christ be after me—Christ in me—Christ under me—Christ over me—Christ on my right hand—Christ on my left hand—Christ on this side—Christ on that side—Christ at my back—Christ in the heart of everyone to whom I speak—Christ in the mouth of every person who looks upon me—Christ in the ear of every person who hears me at Tara to-day."

THE REBEL WAR STEAMER "ORETO," OR "FLORIDA," AT MOBILE.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of 18th September, says:

The Augusta and Atlanta papers publish a dispatch from Mobile, announcing the arrival of an iron-clad man-of-war at that port. The statement is incorrect. A special correspondent at Mobile furnishes the Charleston *Mercury* with some authentic information in regard to the arrival referred to: "The vessel is the steam corvette Oreto, now called the Florida, and is not an iron-clad. Our readers are aware of the difficulties which the commander of this ship encountered at Nassau, owing to the rigor of the British neutrality regulations. Having finally escaped from the clutches of the Board of Admiralty, Capt. Maffit steamed away to the Gulf, and boldly ran the gauntlet of the blockaders at the mouth of Mobile Bay in broad daylight, on the 4th instant. The captain was at the time sick with fever, as were most of her small crew of 13 men. The Florida ran within 60 yards of the Yankee vessels, and her sides are peppered all over with schrapnel and grape-shot. One 11 inch shell went through her side, a foot above the water line, and lodged in the coal bunkers. The Florida is a beautiful and well armed corvette, of great speed. Her armament consists of 8 guns. Her dash through the blockaders with a sick crew of only 13 men, in broad daylight, is one of the most daring naval exploits of the war. The Florida did not fire a shot, as her crew were unable to man even a single gun. She had one killed and two wounded. She now lies below the city, in quarantine."

NAPOLEON AT ELBA.—Bonaparte is reduced to his last shilling. He has spent the little money he brought with him, and his pension has not been paid, although the six months have long expired. This is abominable. He had not a sou in the English or any other funds, and on leaving France he did not take any of his private treasure, plate, or jewels with him. They say that the Empress is much attached to Bonaparte, and wishes to join him; but her father will not hear of it, or even allow her to write. Respecting the rumor that Bonaparte was to be removed from Elba to St. Helena, it is said the Emperor declares he will only be removed per force. Bonaparte brought 800 Imperial Guards and about 150 Polish Lancers to Elba with him. Many of these have left, not liking the confinement, and things not being so cheap as in France. Lord Ebrington is the only Englishman who has dined with Bonaparte. They had much conversation on the campaign in Egypt. The Turks that were shot, Napoleon said, were taken by the French, released on their parole, retaken in arms, and of course were liable to the laws of war; but that he should not have put them to death had there been anything to eat. As to the poisoned French sick soldiers, he said they were only two or three who had the plague, and could not be removed without endangering the health of the whole army; that he recommended an easy death by a little poison, but it was not administered, and they were left to be butchered by the Turks.—*Wellington's Memoranda.*

Napoleon and Mexico—The Emperor's Real Designs—Italy Aimed at.

The fact of an army of 80,000 men being ready to sail at a moment's notice from France, and all preparations of transports, provisions, and munitions of war being made, is taken to be evidence that this large force is destined for Mexico. This is incredible. Half the number of troops would be sufficient for the purpose indicated. It is argued by others that this army is destined to operate against the United States under cover of the war in Mexico, and that it means intervention in our civil war, with a view to the aid of the Southern Confederacy. This is equally absurd. His 80,000 men, which it would cost him such an immense sum to transport to this country, and supply with food while here, would be of no avail against the numbers we could bring against them, and would not turn the scale against the North. If Napoleon should intervene in our quarrel he could render most service to the South at a small expense by breaking the blockade, and by sending to the rebels ammunition, arms, large and small; iron-clad vessels, clothing, shoes, medicines, and other things so deeply needed by the insurgent army.

The 80,000 men, therefore, are intended for another destination than Mexico or any part of this continent. He may send to Mexico a few more troops, and threaten her with overwhelming numbers, but his object is to obtain from her a treaty and to make her pay the claims due to French citizens. He will send enough of troops to rescue the first expedition from its perilous condition, and having secured his object in making war, he will order the whole force to return. His letter to Gen. Lorencez confirms this view of the case. He says:

"It is against my interest, my origin and my principles to impose any government whatever upon the Mexican people. Let it be chosen with all liberty—that which may suit them best. I only demand sincerity in its foreign relations, and desire but one thing, which is the prosperity and independence of that beautiful country under a government stable and regular."

Not wishing to impose a government upon Mexico, he cannot require 80,000 men for any purpose connected with that country. Yet he wishes Europe to believe that those troops are intended for Mexico.

What is their real destination? All the signs of the times show that Italy, Germany, and all Europe, including France itself, are on the brink of revolution; are, in fact, one vast volcano, with many mouths, each ready to belch forth the fiery lava which will carry destruction in its path. The struggle is likely to begin in Italy, but would be sure to extend to France, and the Emperor himself is in danger of assassination. The capture of Garibaldi, so far from soothing the rising troubles, has only thrown fuel to the flame. It has raised up a dozen Garibaldis, and should his wound, which has become alarming, terminate fatally, there is no knowing what a terrible political convulsion may take place, extending all over Europe. Forewarned is forearmed. Napoleon has prepared himself for the storm, and when it bursts upon him he will be found ready for the emergency. The 80,000 troops are destined for Italy. Like the elder Napoleon, whose course he imitates, but with more caution and secresy, he announces an expedition for one thing while he intends it for another. He closed the first war in Italy purposely without settling the Italian question. He did not want Italian unity. When he does he can secure it very easily. England would stand by him, and it is known neither Prussia nor Russia would object. As for Austria, she is of no account without some powerful ally. The Italian question will now probably receive its final solution, in some form or other, at the hands of Napoleon; and that solution will be such as to redound to the aggrandizement and security of the French Empire. He will either get the island of Sardinia as an equivalent for his services in establishing the unity and independence of Italy, or he will place on the throne some member of the Bonaparte family, in order to make sure of the permanent alliance and friendship of the Italian kingdom. We may dismiss from our minds the idea that the troops Napoleon has now ready for action are intended for Mexico. The sagacious Emperor of the French well knows that he could not hold Mexico against the will of the people of the United States, and that when we shall have settled our domestic strife—as we probably will have done before next May—we would drive the invaders from Mexico much quicker than they came.—*N. Y. Herald.*

DO YOU EXPECTORATE BLOOD?
Do you Cough?
Have you a Sore Throat?
Have you Hæmorrhage of the Lungs?
Have you Croup or Hives?
Have you Bronchitis?
Have you Consumption?
Have you Asthma?
Have you Pains in your Breast or Sides?
Have you Hectic Fever?
Have you Whooping Cough?
Have you Pleurisy Pains?
Is your Breathing obstructed?
Have you any Pulmonary Affections?

If so, you will find Jayne's Expectorant an effectual and unfailing remedy for all Pulmonary Diseases.

Throat Affections.—From Rev. E. Rowley, A. M., President Athens College, Athens, Tenn.—"I have found great benefit from the use of 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' before and after preaching, as they prevent hoarseness, to which I am very subject. I think from their past effect they will be of permanent advantage to me. Several clergymen of my acquaintance to whom I have given the Troches have been benefitted by them."

Sold by CURTIS & MOORE and LANGLEY BROS.

BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, AND ULCERS.—The treatment erroneously pursued in these cases, is to drive the disease inwards, thus making matters far worse than by allowing it to take its natural course, as it only breaks out elsewhere with an aspect ten times more dreadful than before. Holloway's celebrated Ointment and Pills, however, act in conjunction, the one internally and the other externally, and by the conjunction of these two inestimable specifics, all descriptions of external diseases are speedily and rapidly removed, even when all other means fail.

DIED.

At Whidby's Island, Washington Territory, Nov. 1st, Cora Bossie, aged 31 years, wife of Judge Edmund C. Fitzhugh, late of Prince Georges county, Maryland, U. S.

PASSENGERS.

Per stmr PACIFIC—From San Francisco—W Greeley, Mrs Henry, Mrs Ludgate and 3 children, Miss Laumiester, Mrs R Wallace, C C Perry and wife, J R Christian, James Ludgate B Thornton and wife, W Neufelder, P Akins, S Geron, Gus Lawrence, Jannie Wright, Mrs M J Ensign and children, Mr Birnie, Saml Oliver, Mrs Ellen Reid and children, E Rhodes, Peter Bryant, John G Day, wife and children, S Neuman, Walker, J White, Mrs Damstan and 3 children, Mrs Colter, Chinawoman and boy, Mr and Mrs Develen, P Pappenheimer, Mr and Mrs Stoolbred, J Fraser, J W Wilcox, D Martin, R E Solomon, R Mason, S Farrar, L Knott, Chas Swan, T Harris, Mr Henderson and daughter, J Huntoon, S M Reno, H C Page, J Spigen, R Cohen, J Coyle, T Evans, M Fox.

Per EMILY W. SEYBURN, from San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. Heathern.

IMPORTS.

Per stmr PACIFIC—From San Francisco—John Banks, 1 pg mouldings and brushes; Henry Nathan, 10 pgs butter 3 cheese 1 wash blue 10 mustard 3 ginger 2 sage 5 alspice 5 cloves 5 cassia; Goldberg & Co, 1 pg cloths; P M Backus, 2 pgs saddlery; Morehead & Co, 10 pgs tea; Wallace & Stuart, 1 pg iron pipe 2 gas fixtures; S Zina, 1 pg fancy goods; Gambitz, 1 pg flannels; Harris, 20 pgs onions; Langley Bros, 3 pgs drugs; C A Bayley, 2 pgs butter 1 cheese; M Corbiniere, 1 pg butter 1 cheese; Caire & Grancini, 4 pgs hdware; Yin Wo Sang, 2 pgs opium; J Boscowitz, 3 pgs cigars; J D, 11 pgs hdware; Sutro & Co, 7 pgs segars; Dickson, Campbell & Co, 24 pgs coal 1 silver ware; Sutro & Co, 1 pg toys; W M Searby, 2 pgs glass ware 3 lamps 10 drugs; H M Cohen, 1 pg clothing; E Marvin, 1 pg hdware 1 saws 2 forks 1 mdse 1 castings; M Pragg, 12 pgs brushes and hdwares; F Grelly, 1 pg segars; Q, 1 pg side lights; Hibben & Carswell, 1 pg stationery 1 books; Janion & Green, 1 pg letter press; J S Drummond, 21 pgs hdware; Braverman & Lewin, 3 pgs segars; J K Prior, 18 pgs hdware globes, etc; A L B, 1 pg glass; British Colonist, 6 pgs paper; E Miller, 6 pgs mdse; G Martin, 1 pg beef; G A Barnes, 1 pg mdse; S Serves, 1 pg mdse; N Sullivan, 1 pg mdse; Z W Pruyn, 20 pgs oil; Edgar & Aime, 2 pgs mdse; R Millard, 2 pgs mdse; Wells, Fargo & Co, 28 pgs express; Fallows & Roscoe, 24 pgs hardware. Value $6174 31.

From Portland—J Kenneth, 22 bxs fruit; Morris & Monnett, 60 do do; J K Prior, 1 bdl iron pipe; Southgate & Co, 350 bxs fruit; P O'Dwyer, 80 sks flour 20 bxs fruit 5 pgs butter; Sutro & Co, 13 pgs lard; E M, 15 bxs fruit; Wells, Fargo & Co, 15 pgs express; R Brodrick, 25 pgs fruit 6 do butter; Gladwin & Tarbell, 82 pgs fruit; Jas Lowe, 83 pgs fruit; Herchmer, 12 pgs fruit; G W D, 20 pgs fruit; B, 22 do; J Begg, 2 pgs fruit trees 80 fruit; E W, 115 do 1 pg mdse; J C, 8 pgs fruit; Shirpser Bros, 11 do 8 pg mdse; K A, 34 pgs fruit; J M H, 124 do 1 wagon; P M Backus, 1 pg leather; B Low, 1 lot furniture; J C K, 103 pgs fruit; S, 15 do do; M M, 11 pgs mdse; G M, 12 pgs fruit 3 coops; B H, 1 stage wagon; Guild, David & Co, 96 pgs fruit; D, 4 pgs eggs; J G Day, 2 horses 1 wagon; Knott, 6 horses; Hill, 2 do; J Newman, 1 do. Value not specified.

Per EMILY W. SEYBURN, from San Francisco—Dickson & Co, 200 cks beer 10 cs bedsteads 3 cks hdware 6 chinaware 5 cs cutlery 2 cks sad irons 524 bxs soap 40 bxs cheese 25 candles 28 cs pipes 250 cs old tom 75 ginger wine 75 orange bitters 30 qr cks whisky 1 cs wearing apparel; Hotelier, 886 qr sks flour 60 hf do do; Order, 80 bkts champagne; Capt Irving, 1 bx hdware 2 rolls pipe 1 cop nossle attached 3 bdls hdware; St Ours, 10 eighth cks brandy 500 bbls flour; H Nathan, 240 chts tea; Kwong Lee, 320 mats rice 1 bx ginger 1 vermicelli 2 arrowroot 1 clothing 13 sausages 1 rice flour 2 presvd meats 1 sundries 1 bale paper 1 mat mdse 20 bxs tea; J Crump, 1 anvil 4 bxs smith's tools; Handerson & Co, 3 cs mdse 25 bales do 500 pgs rice; Corbinier, 100 bbls flour 1 bbl 1 cs glass; Searby, 15 cs kerosene; P M Backus, 3 billiard tables; K Gambitz, 5 cs oilcloths; Blackman, Marks & Co, 48 pgs hdware; Lanmeister, 72 sks malt 2½ bales hops; Hudson Bay Co, 18 cs kerosene; J Sebl, 19 cs furniture; Maiatesta & Co, 48 pgs mdse; Holbrook, 450 sks barley 40 hf do flour 75 do oats 50 do wheat 6 cs butter 1 bl paper; J Harrison, 3 buggies; C Lee, 1 iron boiler etc; J C, 4 cs hdware 1 anvil; Caire & Co, 30 pgs hdware; A Simson, 10 cs kerosene; Guild, David & Co, 55 pgs mdse; Pierce & Co, 14 cs chairs; C A Bailey, 10 bxs butter 10 kgs do; Fellows & Co, 30 cs hdware; Blackman & Co, 22 stoves; L Kelly 25 do 6 bdls iron; J G, 7 bales blankets; E G Dodge, 352 qr sks flour; British Colonist, 20 bdls paper; Oliver, 20 cs sauterne 1 cs sad irons; P McQuade, 23 pgs rope and hdware 10 bbls cement 16 coil rope 6 anchors and windlas 1 pg blocks 31 pgs ship chandiery; St Ours, 50 sks barley; M Pragg, 573 sks flour 43 pgs hdware; Order, 100 bkts champagne 1 cs shawls 1000 qr sks flour 172 sks bran 200 hf sks flour 645 sks barley 175 oats 200 bxs candles 1 cs cheese 40 cs pie fruit 11 pgs furniture. Value $39,431 36.

Per schr REBECCA, from Port Angelos—14 tns hay. Value, $414.

Per schr GROWLER, from Port Angelos—10 tns hay, 15,000 lbs oats, 3 doz chickens, 50 hogs. Value, $746.

Per schr HANNAH, from Port Angelos—20 hogs. Value, $140. 8 M lumber, anchor, chains, sails, etc., from the wreck of the Cadboro.

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON—From Olympia—Order, 32 hogs 4 oxen 1 horse 1 coop chickens 21 sks bran 2 yokes 180 bd sheep 8 horses 16 cattle 9 hogs; Janion & Green, 100 bbls flour; F. Reynolds, 18 hd cattle 31 sks bran; Passenger, 2 horses and wagon; T Dean, 5 bdls trees; Order, 1 bx eggs; H Cohen, 14 sks oysters; C Wait, 29 sacks onions; Edgar and Aime, 36 bbls flour; Value, $4681.

Per schr TOANDO—From Port Angelos—120 M lumber. Value, $1200.

Per Schooner TOLO, from San Francisco.—L S Hotelier, 600 qr sks flour, 40 hf sks do, 50 bxs sweet oil; Drummend, 2 cs mdse, hardware, 16 stoves and contents, 1 bx hollow ware; Henry Nathan, 2 bxs augers, 3 cs cigars, 49 kgs syrup, 30 cs pepper, 5 bx tobacco, 111 bxs candles, 20 bx soap, 20 do corn starch, 10 cs tomatoes, 5 cs fresh peaches, 60 do yeast powders, 25 bls salt, 50 bgs feed, 35 bgs meal, 20 cs coffee. 180 sks flour 77 cs can fruit; M Prag, 300 qr sks flour; A W, 22 bars iron; P McQuade, 10 cs kerosene. J J Southgate, 12 bls oakum, 4 coils rope, 36 oars, 5 coils spun yarn, 1 cs mdse, 6 dos brushes, 4 doz palms. P O Dwyer 2 cs Cal mustard, 2 bales paper, 1 bx raisins, 12 bx candles, 12 do soap, 80 qr sks flour, 60 hf sks do; W H Oliver, 30 cs liquors, 100 bx soap. Slemmacher and Co, 2 cs paper hangings. Hy Lisswitz, 100 qr sks flour. M Tulte, 81 sks wheat, 1 bbl beef, 2 sks meal. Fellows and Roscoe, 3 bellows. T Sehl, 5 cs furniture. J Mily. 9 bbls wine, 1 csk do. Martin Bros, 12 cs preserves, 25 pkgs tea. order, 10 cs smoked beef, 5 cs do bacon. —Value, $7441,08.

Per bark EAST LOTHIAN.—Governor of Vancouver Island, 368 qr bbls cartridges, 20 cases, 25 arm chests; J J Southgate, 50 cases, 157 ditto; Janion and Green, 13 bales, do samples, 13 cases merchandise, 50 hhds, 250 cs, 232 bxs, 5 qr casks, 110 cs; E Stamp and Co. 240 cs beer, 60 do do, 5 bls mdse, 100 cks ale. Officer administering the government, 50 tons coke. Boar of management H B C, 1 boiler, 1 chimney plate in 4 pieces, 1 outer casing for do, 6 bdls b plate, 1 cs; B B Levy, 1 cs, 106 pgs; S E Nuttall, 6 cs paper; W B Naylor, 61 cks, 1 sample csk; Bishop of Nisqually, 1 cs books; Jas. Spain, 6 cs; Lieut Varney, R N, 2 cs, 1 ck. Senior naval officer, H M S, Vancouver Island, 616 bbls gunpowder, 4630 solid shot, 4,900 naval shells, 256 wood bottoms, 28 bls. 546 cs shot and shell, 250 cs and pcs sundries. Commanding officer Royal Engineers New Westminster 2 cs.

Per bark W B SCRANTON, from San Francisco—Fellows & Roscoe, 20 bdls wrought shapes, 10 do an do, 5 hhds horse nails, 1 bx winches, 68 kgs nails, 4 do boat spikes, 2 cs heels, 1 bdl scoop shovels, 1 cs mdse, 6 bdls iron, 6 cs lanterns, 1 cs mdse, 32 stoves, 1 bdl hollowware, 10 bdls iron, 6 stoves, 11 bxs hardware; G Vignolo, 7 cks claret, 15 bkts champagne, 1 cs cigars, 15 bxs castile soap; P McQuade, 5 kgs nails, 2 bdls scoop shovels, 1 rl packing, 2 cs mdse, 2 bbls oil, 10 bls oakum; Hibben & Carswell, 12 bls paper; J Lowanhelm, 15 cs matches; A C Fellows, 4 bdls iron, 1 bdl hardware, 3 kgs do, 8 bxs do, 1 bbl wooden handles; Blackman & Marks, 10 kgs nails, 2 ch hardware, 6 grindstones, 2 bxs tacks, 1 pg crosscut saws, 2 pgs wash tubs, 94 pgs stoves and fixtures, 2 crts crockery; H Nathan, 100 bgs sugar, 60 bxs tea, 4 cs axes, 1 pg matches; Siffken Bros, 3 chts tea, 200 pgs rice; J J Southgate, 5 hf sks oatmeal, 10 qr do, 6 cs mustard, 1 cs copper nails; E Marvin, 5 kgs boat spikes, 1 csk stone and glassware, 2 cs hardware, 1 cs scales, 1 cs crosscut saws, 1 circular saw, 1 pc coil chain, 15 shts bar iron, 25 barrels plaster of Paris, 1 keg rivets, 30 sheets iron 10 bars do 20 bxs tin 3 pigs do 25 ps gas pipe 2 axles 1 pg tongs 3 cs lanters 2 do bardward 2 stone trucks 1 horse power 1 pg wood 1 cart wheel 1 iron shaft 1 bx castings 1 bdl slate 2 sides horse power 1 bdl 4 ps do do; Curtis & Moore, 1 cs lamps 49 cs coal oil 21 do campbene 30 cs kerosene 10 do alcohol 9 do camphene 2 do lard oil 2 do varnish 2 do brushes and paints 10 bxs glass 1 bbl plaster 1 cs lead 8 kegs do; Dickson, Campbell & Co, 200 cks beer 20 pgs wearing apparel 1 cs soda 3 trunks boots and shoes 8 cs clothing 14 do steel 102 bxs candles 2 cs playing cards 1 do portmonaies 2 bxs chairs and canes 245 do Genava 20 cks beer, 40 bdls iron 3 tons coal; J Dickson, 29 stoves 7 pgs hollow ware 5 stone vases 2 bxs bricks 9 pumps 6 bdls sheet iron 2 pgs castings 1 do copper bottoms; Casamayon, 406 qr sks flour 100 hf do do; P Corbinier, 80 qr sks flour 1 bbl rice 20 boxes candles 2 boxes catsup 4 pkgs wash boards 1 bbl herring 2 sks buckwheat W H Oliver, 45 cs liquors; Webster & Co, 1 rl calf skin, 27 cs paper, 19 cs boots and shoes; Kelly, 75 stoves and fixtures; W H Cranton, 11 pgs personal affects; T L Faucett, 24 qr sks flour; C A Bailey, 9 pgs wooden and willowware; Stewart, Meldrum & Co, 111 sks oats; B Derham, 14 cs crackers and cakes, 1 cs coal oil; J G Jackson & Co, 80 doors, 25 sash doors, 6 pgs windows; T Cameron and Co, 110 pgs wagon material; H B Co, 210 qr sks flour; C and A, 14 pgs furniture; W Moore, 5 pgs furniture; Pierce and Seymour, 67 pgs furniture; M W Pruyn, 20 cs oil; 1 cs tapioca 2 do farina 2 bgs clothes pins; S. S. Hotilin, 2 bxs clothes pins 3 bbls vinegar 10 cs mustard 5 do oct brandy 30 do Sardines 1 do chocolate 18 cs red wine 749 bxs red wine 13 do brandy 5 oct do 25 cs ground coffee 120 qr sks flour 5 oct whisky 10 furkins butter 2 cs yeast powder 10 bxs spices 5 do candles 10 cs oysters 1 do cigars 21 bxs chocolate; J L Gambinier, 600 qr sks flour 25 bbls do 10 bbls corn meal 11 sks oaks 18 do barley 18 do wheat 2 firkins butter 1 cs lard 50 bxs candles 1 bbl Scotch oatmeal 2 cs cheese 1 bx gr coffee; W Cocker, 160 sks extra flour; Langley Bros 25 cases camphene 3 carboys acid 20 cases drugs 18 bx drugs, 1 cs glassware, 1 bbl linseed, 3 plaster Paris, 51 cs oils, L Drummond, 1 bdle frypans, cs castings, 6 mdse, 55 stoves, 3 bds hollow ware 1 cs stove tops. Sporborg and Goldstone, 10 fks butter, 5 cs yeast powder, 30 cs maccaroni, 200 bxs candles, 10 cs sugar. G Sutro 7 cs tobacco. Kwong Lee, 30 bxs nut oil, 2 bdls mass, 9 paper, 2 cs writing do, 2 bdls fire crackers, 2 bxs rice cake, 3 cs dried liches, 1 cs clothing, 8 jars bean sauce, 5 bx dried shrimps, 2 jars jams, 1 bx sundries, 1 bdl ginger root, 1 bx shoes, 2 cs dried fish, 5 bales salt, 2 bs joss paper, 2 bs joss stick, 3 cs dried oysters, 4 cs arrowroot, 2 China fungers, 4 cs bean sticks. 2 clothing, 2 mdse, 7 cs tobacco, 400 mats rice, 60 jars wine. L Hoyl, 25 furkins 2 cs butter. Order, 10 cs wine 72 pgs wagon material; Pickett & Co, 10 kgs pickles 5 cs Honey 5 bales salt 10 do lard 5 do yeast powders 10 bxs cheese 5 cs peaches 10 firkins butter 10 cs mustard 20 do coffee—Consigned to Pickett & Co. Value, $43,225 53.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF VICTORIA, V. I.

ARRIVED.

Nov 4—Sch J K Thorndike, Winsor, Port Angelos
Slp John Thornton, Clark, Port Angelos
Sch Toando Keller, Port Angelos
Stmr Pacific, Burns, Astoria
Stmr Eliza Anderson, Wright, Port Angelos
Nov 5—Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster
Nov 6—Bg E W Seyburn, Howe, San Francisco
Slp Louisa, Thorne, Port Discovery
Nov 7—Slp Northern Light, Mountfort, Port Angelos
Stmr Caledonia, Insley, New Westminster
Slp Venus, Peters, Bentinck Arm
Slp J C Carswell, Lawrence, Port Angelos
Sch Victoria Packet, Dolholt, Nanaimo
Boat Clara, Underwood, Whidby Island
Nov 8—Sch J K Thorndike, Winsor, Port Angelos
Sch Rebecca, McAlmond, Port Angelos
Sch Growler, Barrington, Port Angelos
Sch Hannah, Farrar, Port Angelos
Nov 9—Bk W B Scranton, Black, San Francisco
Bk East Lothian, Craigia, London
Sch Tolo, Brown, San Francisco

CLEARED.

Nov 4—Stmr Pacific, Burns, San Francisco
Stmr Eliza Anderson, Wright, New Westminster
Nov 5—Schr Rebecca, Allen, Port Angelos
Sch Nanaimo Packet, Coffin, Port Angelos
Slp Thornton, Clark, Port Angelos
Nov 6—Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster
Schr Toando, Kellar, Port Angelos
Slp Louisa, Thorne, Port Angelos
Nov 7—Slp Northern Light, Mountfort, Port Angelos
Stmr Caledonia, Insley, New Westminster
Slp J C Carswell, Lawrence, Port Angelos
Boat Clara, Underwood, Port Angelos
Stmr Emily Harris, Pike, Nanaimo
Nov 8—Stmr Labouchere, Swanson, North West Coast
Stmr Otter, Lewis, Bentinck Arm
Sch Carolena, Jones, New Westminster
Sch Rebecca, McAlmond, Port Angelos
Sch J K Thorndike, Winsor, Port Angelos
Sch Victoria Packet, Dolholt, Nanaimo

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The arrangements for its publication are almost completed, and the first number shall be issued to subscribers in the course of two or three weeks.

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